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FLUSHING NURSERIES

INCORPORATED



Eber Since 1730

There has been a nursery at Flushing. The Huguenots who settled at New Rochelle brought with them a variety of French fruits. Because of the interest people displayed in them, Mr. Robert Prince decided to grow fruit trees on a commercial scale.

We have in our office what we believe to be the earliest nursery catalogue printed in the United States. Its title reads as follows:

A Catalogue of Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs, and Plants, for sale by William Prince, at Flushing-Landing, on Long-Island, Near New-York.

The above Fruit Trees are grafted or inoculated, and, if wanted for Exportation, will be carefully packed in Matts, Casks, or Boxes, so as to be sent to Europe or the West-Indies with the greatest safety. Orders left at the Store of T. & J. Swords, No. 160 Pearl-street, New-York, or forwarded per Post, will be immediately attended to, and the Trees delivered at New-York. It is requested that when Orders for Trees are sent from a distance, that Payment be made in New-York when the Trees are shipped, or that some Person in New-York be referred to that will become responsible for the same.

New-York, June, 1815, printed by T. & J. Swords, No. 160 Pearl-street.

There have been radical changes in nursery practice since those days, yet at whatever stage it may be taken, Flushing Nurseries have always been noted for the high quality of their products. In the years that landscape development has been included as part of the service, the reputation of the nursery has greatly increased, since now the horticultural knowledge of the members of the firm may be directly applied to the estates of their clients.



Entrance arrangement, colonial dwelling at Flushing, N. Y.

About Us and Our Work



IN this book are given pictures and descriptions of practically all of the shade trees, flowering shrubs, evergreens, evergreen shrubs, and hardy perennials used in modern landscape work. We have attempted to describe only the outstanding characteristics of the different varieties. Those plants which are popular because of their flowers need have little space given to their foliage, while other plants whose foliage has a decidedly decorative value are described with emphasis placed upon this characteristic.

In addition to details of foliage, flowers, and berries, we have given the ultimate heights of the various shrubs and evergreens. This is extremely important, for where these things are selected by one who is not acquainted with their habits, the planting is liable to be ragged and uneven. If due attention is given to the size of the plants when they mature, the tall ones may be placed in the background and those that are less vigorous in growth before them; thus each will receive its share of sunlight and air, and, at the same time, be given a chance to display its beauty.

No prices are given in this book because shrubs and trees are quite unlike ordinary articles of commerce, such as groceries and furniture. So much depends upon the labor performed in connection with the order and upon the quantities ordered, that we prefer to make estimates upon lists furnished to us by our customers. Suitable discounts for the quantity ordered can then be given, rather than making a price based upon a guesswork average of large and small orders. This system of ours is really advantageous to the customers, since we are not compelled to make allowances for circumstances over which we have no control.

Our Facilities

Flushing Nurseries occupies over 50 acres of ground, situated in almost the geographical center of Greater New York. All of this acreage is used for growing stock used in our landscape work. Naturally, shrubs and trees propagated and developed in this location are exactly suited to the soil, climate, and the atmospheric conditions of Long Island and adjacent territories. Thus we have not been handicapped by the materials we use in our work. All of the plants we use are as well adapted to the grounds of our clients as they are to the soil in the nursery.

Good plants depend upon proper cultivation, good soil, and skilled attention in the nursery. Few nursery-men are able to give their plants all these advantages. Our big advantage is the location of our nursery. Plants removed from our growing grounds are sent direct from the nursery by auto trucks to the place where they are to be planted, and so may be growing on the estates of our clients within a matter of hours. The trees and shrubs have no opportunity to become dried out or to lose any of the vitality which is so necessary to their growth.

No matter how carefully the plants are packed and cared for, they are certain to be harmed by an unnatural environment. Roots surrounded by wet moss or excelsior cannot be as healthy as those with roots in the ground. The few hours which elapse between the time they are dug make such packing unnecessary, and when the plants are in the ground again, they are practically uninjured by the operation of transplanting.

Our Experience

We have been landscape contractors for over forty years, and in this time we have planned and planted many estates, done all kinds of grading, road-building, and lawn-work. Only the latest and up-to-date equipment is used in our operations; this, added to our lengthy experience, guarantees a service that is sure to satisfy. A great portion of our sales comes from the recommendation of customers whom we have satisfactorily served in the past. This means that these customers have found our plants satisfactory, our advice good, and our landscape plans well adapted to the situation. Demands upon our landscape department have been so great that we have had to enlarge our force and likewise provide additional acreage for our nursery. This special knowledge of plants and flowers and the manner in which they may best be adapted to home grounds, should be as helpful to you as it has been to your neighbor. It eliminates all guesswork and definitely promises pleasing results.

One Distinct Advantage

So far as we know, we are the only firm of landscape contractors whose work is always supervised by a member of the firm. We place too much care and pains upon our plans to have them injured in any way by assistants, and while we put the greatest confidence in our experienced men we cannot help but feel that the men who have established the reputation of this nursery in the past are most capable of promoting it in the future. For that reason the plan and the actual planting operations are always under the direction of Mr. Lawlor or one of his partners.

Naturally we have a number of experienced men in our employ. Many of them have been with us for years and have received a precise knowledge of even the simpler details of their work which inexperienced men cannot pretend to possess. It is an easy thing to plant a flowering shrub, but there is a vast difference between planting one correctly, so that the roots are properly spread, and ready to take up nourishment at once, and planting one by tucking the roots into a small hole where they are crowded for room and give the plant little opportunity to survive. Our men "know how" and this knowledge is reflected in their work.

Our Home-Grounds Service Is Complete

We not only plan grounds and plant the trees and shrubs which the plans call for, but we also perform numerous services about the estate which require experienced men. Our staff includes expert tree surgeons who can save the lives of old trees and eliminate disease and rot from young ones which have become infected.

Such things as spraying, pruning, fertilizing, and special jobs of transplanting trees to new locations are done by our men in an experienced way. We likewise construct sidewalks, grade lawns, erect fences, in fact, offer all the services which a professional gardener can offer, plus work which can only be done by a large organization. You will find that the charges for these trained men will in most cases be less than you would pay for inexperienced labor.

Our men know how to go about their work with the least trouble and delay; more than that, they know how to accomplish things and do not have to make a lot of tentative efforts before they are able to go ahead. You will find our service is satisfactory in every way. Put some of your garden trouble up to us and let us help find the solution. Many of our regular customers have become "regular" because of our satisfactory performance of the first task assigned to us. One opportunity is all that we desire—this will show what we can do.



Specimen evergreens flanking drive. Home of Mr. J. D. Wells, Jr., Flushing, N. Y.

Deciduous Trees

TREES require regular attention when they are young, for their form for the rest of their lives depends upon the pruning they receive and the growth they make in the first three or four years. Straight trunks, bushy tops and good root-growth are seldom the result of accident. More often they come from careful training, wide spacing in the nursery, and good cultivation.

If trees are not set far enough apart, they deprive each other of light and air, and each tree will interfere with the limb-growth of its mates upon either side. In our nurseries the trees get all the space they need. They are regularly cultivated and each one is gone over at regular intervals for the removal of all crooked limbs and for the correction of irregular outline. They are root-pruned in the nursery so that when they are dug all the roots may be found in a small area. When the tree is replanted all of the roots are there to furnish it with food and drink.

Trees improperly raised have to have most of their long roots chopped off before they can be taken out of the nursery; this forces them to fight for life over a period of months after they have been transplanted. The digging of our stock is done by men of training and experience. They know exactly how to remove the roots with least injury to the trees and how to save them from sunscald and lack of moisture upon the trip from the nursery to your grounds. Trees that are transplanted require every care, not only in the nursery but when they are being dug and replanted. We can give this care because we are vitally interested in the success of our landscape efforts. We do more than sell trees; we make satisfied customers.

Acer · Maple

There are scores of Maples, and our collection is complete. As street and avenue trees they are popular everywhere, satisfying every kind of condition. Some, including the lovely Japanese kinds, are not tree-like; we call them "Tree-Shrubs," as they grow bushy and usually without single leaders. Among them are a few very dwarf ones—mere ornamental shrubs.

But few groups of trees are so replete with desirable qualities, such as ornamental colored foliage, rapid growth, shapeliness, striped bark, and general adaptability. See individual description.

Acer dasycarpum Wieri. *Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple.* 35 to 40 ft. This remarkably graceful tree has a partly drooping habit and finely divided leaves, which are very attractive in autumn because of their clear coloring. It is a very rapid grower and one of the most popular of our deciduous trees because of its exceptional qualities.

Acer platanoides. *Norway Maple.* 40 to 50 ft. A round-headed, compact tree. A favorite for street planting. Rich, dark green foliage, changing in autumn to a beautiful clear yellow. Lovely yellow flowers. Little or no pruning required. Growth not rapid, but very satisfactory.

A. platanoides Schwedleri. *Schwedler's Purple Norway Maple.* 30 to 40 ft. Buds and leaves open deep purple in spring, gradually changing to dark, olive-green as the season advances. Otherwise, similar to the Norway.

A. rubrum. *Red or Scarlet Maple.* 40 to 50 ft. A tree of large size when planted in deep or damp soil, and usually doing well in all situations. It is much admired in spring when displaying its red and orange blossoms, and for its glowing crimson fall foliage.

A. saccharum. *Sugar Maple.* 50 to 60 ft. A tall, handsome, moderately rapid-growing tree. Autumn foliage gold and scarlet. Very handsome. Grows rather erect, but spreads nicely.

JAPANESE MAPLES

These are among the most handsome dwarf trees for specimen plantings, or are equally as valuable in beds near buildings or grouped together on the lawn.

This is a Meehan specialty of own growing. American grown stock has been found far superior to imported plants.

Acer japonicum aureum. *Golden Japanese Maple.* 5 to 7 ft. A full leaf of a rich golden color, which, as the season advances, changes to bronze and light green. Slow growth. Rare and much in demand.

A. japonicum aconitifolium. *Aconite-leaved Japanese Maple.*

A. polymorphum. *Green Japanese Maple.* 12 to 15 ft. The blood-leaved variety has drawn deserved attention away from this beautiful plant. Feathery green foliage, of pleasing shades of green, it is as prominently attractive as the colored ones. Excellent used with the blood-leaved kinds.

A. polymorphum atropurpureum. *Blood-leaved Japanese Maple.* 12 to 15 ft. Known generally because of the rich, crimson color of its star-shaped foliage. Develops into a full bushy specimen, with breadth equal to height. The most beautifully colored hardy foliage plant. Sometimes grown in tree form.

A. polymorphum dissectum. *Green, Fern-leaved Maple.* 5 to 7 ft. A broad specimen, with branches gracefully sweeping the ground. The fern or lacy foliage is a bright, rich green. Grand for specimen use on lawn, terrace, and at bends of walks, or equally useful to edge off a group of others. Sometimes grafted on stems in small tree form.

A. polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum. *Red, Fern-leaved Maple.* 5 to 7 ft. Exactly like the former, except for its red foliage.

Amygdalus · Flowering Peach

Amygdalus Persica fl.-pl. 6 to 8 ft. When in flower, the most striking feature in a landscape. Double flowers in wonderfully glowing crimson, pink, and pure white, the first thing in spring. Growth and foliage similar to fruiting peach. A very attractive group is formed on the lawn by planting these trees, each bearing different colored blossoms.

Aralia · Hercules' Club

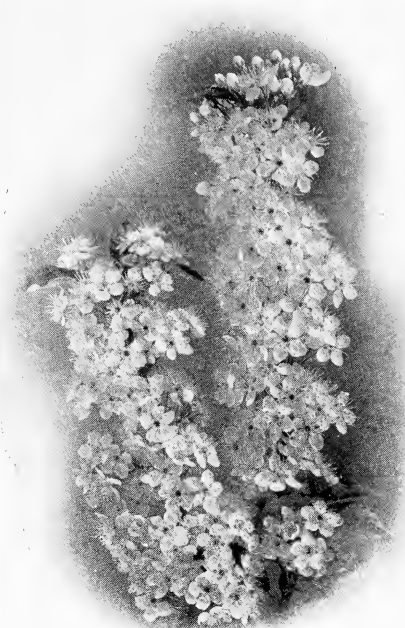
See also Shrubs

Aralia spinosa. *Angelica Tree.* 10 to 15 ft. Very unique. A singular-looking, small-sized tree, with very prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in the month of August. It suckers occasionally from the roots, but not after well established.

Betula · Birch

The quick growth, light branches, and airy appearance of the birches, and the beautiful bark, make them indispensable. They thrive on high, dry or stony soils, as well as in ordinary places. Plant in spring or very early fall.

Betula alba laciniata pendula. *Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.* 35 to 40 ft. A most graceful tree, not unlike the Weeping Willow in character, but with finely cut foliage. Considered one of the loveliest and most graceful of lawn specimens and one that adds distinction to any planting.



Branch of the Flowering Cherry

Catalpa

Catalpa Bungei. *Globe-beaded Chinese Catalpa.* 7 to 10 ft. One of the best-known plants of the day. It meets a need in plantings that none other can. The dense, well-formed round head, on a straight stem about 5 feet high, makes this an admirable tree for formal positions, or for a high screen. No amount of pruning is required to keep its form.

Cerasus · Cherry

Cerasus japonica rosea pendula. *Japanese Weeping Cherry.* 6 to 10 ft. A most beautiful Weeping Cherry, which is smothered with light pink blossoms in May. It is grafted on stems about 5 feet high, the branches sweeping artistically to the ground. A fine specimen in bloom is worth going miles to see.

C. serrulata sachalinense. 60 to 80 ft. Large, oval, lustrous leaves, turning to crimson and yellow in autumn. Showy rose-pink flowers, appearing before the leaves.

C. Sieboldii. 20 to 25 ft. This is one of the loveliest of the Double-flowering Cherries, bearing large flowers, white, tinged with rose, in large clusters.

Cercidiphyllum · Kadsura Tree

Cercidiphyllum japonicum. A hardy ornamental tree of pyramidal form, with handsome, light green foliage, turning yellow and scarlet in fall.

The following are explanations of some of the more common Latin descriptions

alba	White	gigantea	Tall	pendula	Drooping or weeping
americana	American	glauca	Silvery blue	plumosa	Plumed
argentea	Silver	grandiflora	Profusion of flowers	prostrata	Sprawling
aureum	Golden	japonica	Japanese	pumila	Dwarf
caerulea	Blue	maximum	Large	purpurea	Purple
candida	White	nana	Small or dwarf	roseum	Rose
europa	European	occidentalis	Western	rubrum	Red
chinense or sinensis	Chinese	orientalis	Eastern	suspensa	Drooping
coccineum	Scarlet	paniculata	Flowers in panicles	variegata	Variegated
flore-pleno (fl.-pl.)	Double-flowering				

The heights mentioned in the descriptions are heights at maturity



Cercis canadensis

Cercis

Judas Tree or Red-Bud

Cercis canadensis. *American Red-Bud.* 20 to 25 ft. A unique small tree, round-headed when given room to develop, bearing a profusion of light pink flowers, about the first week in May, curiously scattered along the stems. Useful for grouping with flowering trees of similar growth, or in the background of large plantings.

C. japonica. *Japanese Judas.* 6 to 8 ft. In reality a shrub, not a tree. Its blossoms are a deeper pink than *C. canadensis*. The leaves are oval and abundant, making it one of the finest shrubs in cultivation.

Cladrastis

Yellow-wood

Cladrastis (Virgilia) tinctoria. 20 to 25 ft. A beautiful native tree, of round-headed growth, bearing racemes of pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented flowers in early June.

Cornus · Dogwood

Cornus florida. *White Dogwood.* 20 to 25 ft. One of the most esteemed of small trees. Its large, white "flowers" appear about May 10 with us. Then there are its scarlet berries and brilliant crimson foliage in the fall to be looked for. A beautiful tree at all times. It is especially valuable for planting along the edges of woods.

C. florida fl.-pl. Double white flowers. New.

C. florida flore-rubro. *Red-flowered Dogwood.* 20 to 25 ft. A "Meehan" introduction. An excellent companion plant for the white Dogwood. When covered with its pink flowers the tree is an impressive sight.

Fagus · Beech

Beeches have a character of their own, which makes them indispensable to effective landscapes. The gray bark of the American is in nice contrast with the darker hue of the English. Like all hard-wooded trees, they require severe pruning when transplanted. They thrive in almost any situation. Among several varieties, these are most popular.

Fagus ferruginea (americana). *American Beech.* 40 to 50 ft. A magnificent tree of large, round, spreading growth. Conspicuous for its almost white bark. On lawns it is usually allowed to branch close to the ground, making a beautiful specimen.

F. sylvatica. *English Beech.* 40 to 50 ft. This also makes a large, spreading tree, but of more compact habit. It is much admired for its shining green foliage which is smaller than that of the American variety. It is sometimes grown as a large bush, and as its foliage, though dead, remains on all winter, it is a good deal used for screening purposes. It also makes an excellent ornamental hedge.

F. sylvatica pendula. *Weeping Beech.* 30 to 35 ft. The grotesque, yet graceful growth, as a whole, of this Beech, and its massive growth when of some age, call for its extensive use.

F. sylvatica purpurea. *Copper Beech.* 35 to 40 ft. Foliage dark copper color, especially in early summer; the tree is a bushy grower.

F. sylvatica purpurea Riversii. *Purple Beech.* 35 to 40 ft. Where a large-growing tree of purple foliage is required, nothing equals this. From early spring till late fall, though varying in intensity of coloring at times—sometimes being almost black—there is always colored foliage. Darker than the Copper Beech.

F. sylvatica styracifolia. Small leaves. Rare.

Fraxinus · Ash

Fraxinus americana. *White Ash.* 50 to 60 ft. Excellent for street or lawn use, and easy to establish in a variety of situations. It is a hard-wooded tree, consequently it needs severe pruning when transplanted. It is fine for shade, having ample foliage for the purpose, while no so dense as to exclude air. The best American species.

Liquidambar · Sweet Gum

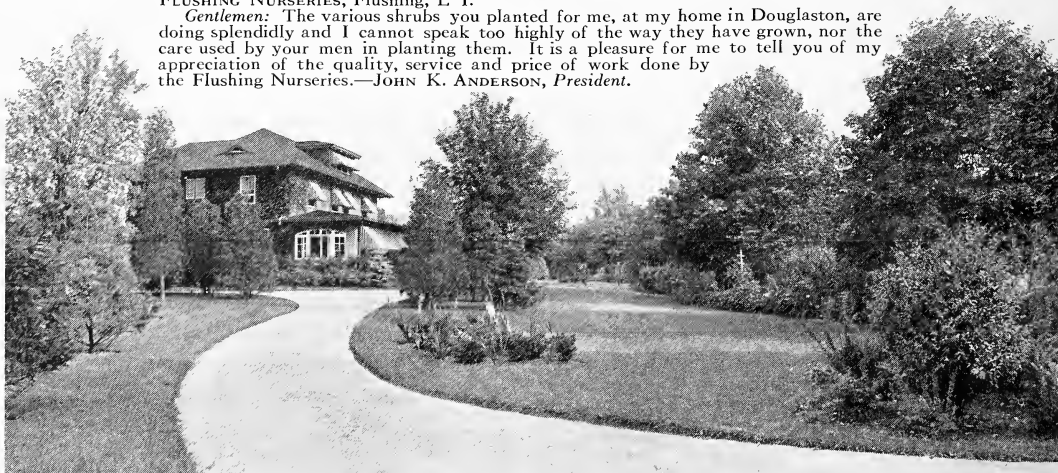
Liquidambar styraciflua. 40 to 50 ft. A stately tree, with star-shaped leaves, which change to singularly beautiful colors in the fall. In this respect it equals the sour gum. The bark is corky. It thrives in low, damp places, though growing equally as well in higher ground. A beautiful tree for street or avenue planting. Prune closely when transplanted. Spring planting preferred.

Liriodendron · Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera. 50 to 60 ft. One of the largest of our forest trees, and of very rapid growth. It is valued for its clean, smooth bark and handsome, green foliage. The flowers appear in the first week in June. They are large, greenish yellow, blotched orange, and have the shape of a tulip. It makes a very desirable tree for street planting, thriving in low as well as high ground. Plant only in spring and prune very closely.

FLUSHING NURSERIES, Flushing, L. I.

Gentlemen: The various shrubs you planted for me, at my home in Douglaston, are doing splendidly and I cannot speak too highly of the way they have grown, nor the care used by your men in planting them. It is a pleasure for me to tell you of my appreciation of the quality, service and price of work done by the Flushing Nurseries.—JOHN K. ANDERSON, *President.*



All the large trees on this lawn were moved and transplanted same year photograph was taken. Home of Mr. Henry L. Young, Plandome, L. I.



Magnolia Soulangeana in bloom

Magnolias

It would be almost impossible to over-praise the Magnolias; they make beautiful trees for lawn ornamentation. Nothing else gives such a profuse floral display. All have rich, green foliage which continues attractive throughout the growing season.

They can either be trimmed up to a single stem—tree-form—or allowed to grow bushy as shrubs, in which form the height could be kept to within 10 to 15 feet. When wanted in tree-form, it should be so stated when ordering.

Magnolia purpurea. *Purple-flowered Magnolia.* 6 to 10 ft. Really a shrub-tree. Flowers purple, appearing after others are through flowering. Especially good in plantings of mixed shrubs. Should be used more. Not very hardy north of Philadelphia.

M. Soulangeana. *Pink Magnolia.* 15 to 20 ft. Perhaps the most popular of all Magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub.

M. Soulangeana nigra. *Black Magnolia.* Resembles the preceding in habit but bears a wealth of flowers which are dark purple outside and pink inside.

M. tripetala. *Umbrella Tree.* 30 to 40 ft. Somewhat similar to the former, but having much larger leaves, giving it a very tropical appearance. Makes a splendid specimen for the lawn. Hardy in eastern Pennsylvania and south.

M. stellata. A slow-growing, bushy Magnolia of low habit. The pure white showy flowers are borne very early and make decidedly lovely effect. An excellent variety for the garden or border.

Morus • Mulberry

Morus alba tatarica pendula. *Teas' Weeping Mulberry.* A splendid lawn specimen, where a large mass of foliage is wanted, without tall growth. Grafted on stems about 5 feet high, the pendulous branches completely hide the stem and sweep the ground. The dark green healthy-looking foliage is very attractive. Very small fruit, varying from creamy white to violet, and almost black.

Oxydendron • Sorrel Tree

Oxydendrum arboreum. Lovely clusters of white flowers in spring, resembling lilies-of-the-valley, and dark green leaves, which in fall turn to deep red and scarlet, make this a most desirable tree for the home grounds. It is particularly attractive when in bloom.

Platanus • Plane

Platanus orientalis. *Oriental Plane or Buttonball.* 40 to 50 ft. The best all-round street tree for cities. Of quick growth, spreading character, and with occasional pruning it develops into a shapely specimen. Excellent for sidewalk or lawn. Is the better for sharp pruning when transplanted.

Populus • Poplar

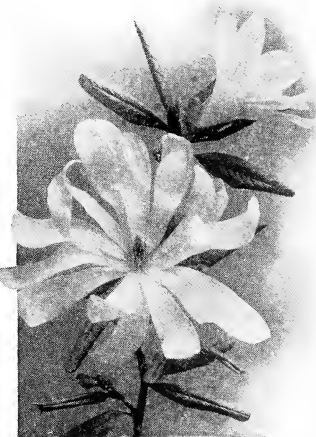
While we can furnish the common Carolina Poplar, we never recommend it. The following, however, are desirable—in fact, are quite indispensable:

Populus alba Bolleana. *Bolle's Poplar.* 35 to 40 ft. Similar to the Lombardy Poplar in form. Leaves dark and glossy above, white and woolly beneath. A very fine tree, and considered by many the superior of the two.

P. nigra fastigiata. *Lombardy Poplar.* 50 to 60 ft. Decidedly columnar, never spreading. Very popular for screening or high "walls." Grows very rapidly, giving immediate effects.

Pyrus Flowering Crab-Apple

Pyrus coronaria. *Sweet-scented Crab.* 20 to 25 ft. A small-growing, native tree, bearing a profusion of sweet-scented, light pink blossoms about the middle of May. A beautiful lawn tree.



Magnolia stellata

Quercus · Oak

On account of a reputed slow growth, quite undeserved, Oaks were formerly not so extensively planted as they ought to have been, but now the demand is very heavy. In point of fact, they are not all slow-growing, but keep pace with most other trees, and are superior to all in view of their permanent character. Our own country is particularly rich in Oaks, and of these we grow every species obtainable that will grow in Philadelphia. Many are of uncommon beauty, and for avenues, parks, public grounds, and similar places, where they can be given room to develop, they will prove of great value. They also make fine specimen trees for the lawn, because of their symmetrical growth. When transplanted they require severe pruning, which will cause them to quickly recover and soon make rapid growth.

Quercus coccinea. *Scarlet Oak.* 50 to 60 ft. A highly esteemed Oak, not only because of its beautiful, finely-lobed foliage, but for the bright scarlet autumnal colors it takes on. Essential to lawn ornamentation of any pretensions.

Q. imbricaria. *Laurel Oak.* 35 to 40 ft. A beautiful, spreading tree, with long, entire leaves, resembling those of the English laurel, and being unlike other Oaks. It is

very well named. In the autumn the foliage changes to a rich yellow and carmine color. Either as a single specimen or in groups on a lawn it produces a marked effect.

Q. palustris. *Pin Oak.* 50 to 60 ft. Foliage deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches droop till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. A splendid avenue tree—in fact, we highly recommend it for every purpose, as few trees are prettier than a specimen of this Oak. It thrives in almost any soil, and stands the test of city street planting.

Q. rubra. *Red Oak.* 50 to 60 ft. A very well-known, rapid-growing, native species. The leaves are large and bright green, and take on a lovely purplish scarlet hue in the fall. It becomes of large size, with a round and spreading head. One of the best sorts, not only as a street and avenue tree, but also for ornamental purposes.



Oak leaves

Salisburia

Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo

Salisburia adiantifolia (Ginkgo biloba). 30 to 40 ft. A Japanese tree of large size and columnar growth. When full-grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble the leaflets of the maidenhair fern, and remain green till late fall. A valuable, ornamental tree, and useful for street and avenue planting. If pruned several times when young it will make a round, compact-headed tree. Seems to thrive on sidewalks in the city, and to be generally free from insects and diseases.

Salix · Willow

The Willows make such quick progress after transplanting that they please the most exacting.

Unless the situation for planting is very favorable, fall planting should be discouraged and spring transplanting recommended.

Salix babylonica. *Weeping Willow.* 35 to 40 ft. The well-known weeping form, so commonly used near ponds and lakes, but doing equally as well in other good situations. Prune closely when transplanting.

S. Caprea. *Pussy Willow.* 10 to 12 ft. Well known for its fuzzy catkins that expand before the leaves appear. Very good variety for early effects.

S. pentandra. *Laurel-leaved Willow.* 20 to 25 ft. Makes a nice ornamental tree for the lawn. The habit may be confined to tree-form, or it may be left bushy. The leaves are very broad and shining green. Thrives in high or low ground, and at the seashore.

Styrax · Japanese Storax

Styrax japonica. 10 to 12 ft. A most pleasing small tree, worthy of a position on every lawn. The white, drooping flowers, in June, in small clusters, are quite numerous on a good specimen and very attractive. The neat, rich green foliage is perfect. Nothing better where a small-growing, flowering specimen is wanted.

Taxodium · Bald Cypress

Taxodium distichum. 40 to 50 ft. The columnar growth and beautiful foliage of this tree call for its extensive use. Prune closely when transplanting.

Tilia · Linden

Of quick growth, and foliage which produces good shade. Excellent for street or lawn use. The flowers are very numerous and deliciously fragrant.

Tilia americana. *American Linden, or Basswood.* 50 to 60 ft. An exceedingly fine, large-sized tree, of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues, parks and public places, where it can develop.



Boundary planting. Photograph taken same year work was completed. Home of Mr. Henry L. Young, Plandome, N. Y.



A stepping-stone walk, with a few evergreens, adds attractiveness to the small house. Insert—Same house without planting. Home of Mr. Charles C. Dillmeier, Flushing, N. Y.

Deciduous Shrubs

No home grounds can be complete without an abundance of flowering shrubs. They offer such a diversity of foliage and bloom that you can have flowers from the first appearance of spring until fall, and bright-colored berries through the entire winter. From the early masses of Golden Forsythia early in April until the Christmas blooms of Witch-hazel, you can enjoy a profusion of flowers, provided a proper selection of varieties graces your grounds. Let us help you make this choice, or use this catalogue and plan an ever-blooming garden for yourself.

Amygdalus • Flowering Almond

Amygdalus nana, White or Pink. 4 to 5 ft. About the first of May the small, double blossoms of this beautiful shrub clothe the bare branches in bright display. A well-known and deserving dwarf shrub that should be included in every planting, no matter how small. There is nothing daintier.

Aralia • Shrub Aralia

Aralia pentaphylla (*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*). 12 to 15 ft. Most commonly seen as a bushy shrub, though it grows strong canes at times. Foliage resembles that of the Virginia creeper, and from early spring until autumn is a rich, glossy, bright green. Upright in form and develops rapidly into a bushy specimen. Very hardy, does well in poor soil and partial shade, and is excellent for hedging. One of the best all-round shrubs.

Azalea

The great popularity of the Azaleas is well deserved because of the brilliancy of their flowers and their free flowering characteristics. Then, too, they serve such good purposes in edging woodland plantings and thriving in many half-shaded situations where many plants will not succeed.

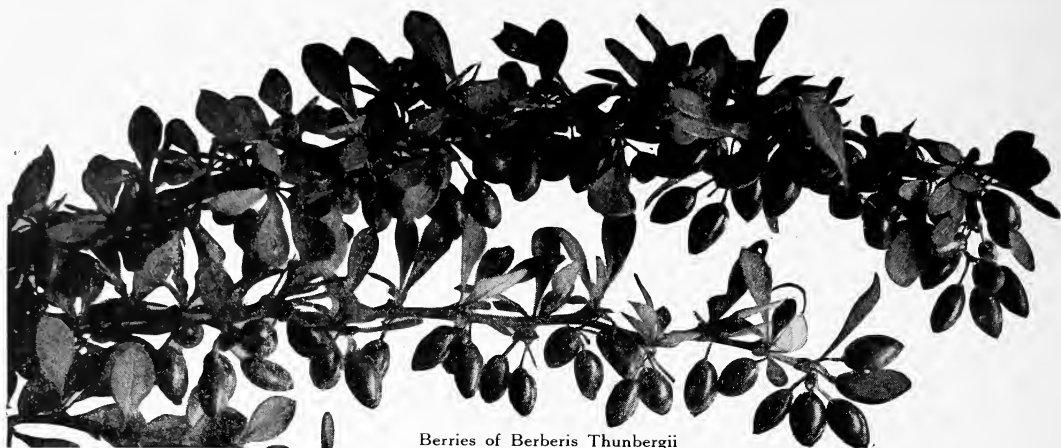
Azalea mollis. Chinese Azalea. 3 to 4 ft. Dwarf, sturdy Azalea with large blossoms in shades of yellow and red. In May the plant is almost covered with blossoms. Splendid for shrub borders and good wherever a shrub of this size is needed.

Azalea nudiflora. Wood Honeysuckle. 2 to 3 ft. The beautiful pink flowers of this are eagerly sought for in the early spring days.

A. pontica. Gbent Azalea. 3 to 5 ft. Not so dwarf and bushy as *Mollis* and the flowers are smaller and closely resemble the flower of a honeysuckle. Frequently fragrant, and the blossoms have a wide range of color with all shades of crimson, yellow, orange, and white.



Hardy Azaleas

Berries of *Berberis Thunbergii*

Berberis · Barberry

Berberis Thunbergii. *Japanese Barberry.* 2½ to 3 ft. A well-known and deserving shrub. The small, white flowers appear about May 25, followed by berries, in great abundance, which toward the close of summer are of a deep scarlet color, continuing so all winter long. The foliage, too, is most brilliant in its autumnal coloring, a feature worthy of special mention. It is much used for ornamental hedging, and for planting in masses as well as in shrub borders.

Buddleia · Butterfly Bush

Buddleia Davidii Veitchiana. 3 to 8 ft. A very showy handsome species with large clusters of showy, fragrant, bright mauve-colored flowers in early August.

Callicarpa · Beauty Fruit

Callicarpa purpurea. 2 to 3 ft. A Chinese shrub, the chief attraction of which is its long branches of violet-mauve berries in late autumn.

Calycanthus · Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus laevigatus. 5 to 6 ft. The old-fashioned shrub with dark, maroon-colored blossoms, valued for the peculiar fragrance when crushed. This shrub has lost none of its old-time popularity. Has excellent foliage. Not very hardy north of Philadelphia.

*Clethra alnifolia*

Chionanthus

White Fringe

Chionanthus virginica. 8 to 10 ft. The beautiful, white, fringe-like flowers, and heavy, dark-green leaves of the White Fringe in early spring make it a desirable plant for many purposes. It is a large, spreading shrub, making a fine foliage background for others. Late in the summer the large grape-like berries turn dark - purple, making an additional attraction. Very hardy.

Clethra · Sweet Pepper Bush

Clethra alnifolia. 5 to 7 ft. The spicy fragrance of the blossoms gain for this plant its common name. The white spikes of flowers appear in July and August, a time when few shrubs are blossoming.

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster Simonsii. A free-fruited, red-berried sort, with deep lustrous almost evergreen leaves and small white flowers. It is of medium height with upright branches, and is excellent in any planting, particularly for winter effect.

Cornus · Dogwood

The flat heads of flowers, appearing during early and midsummer, followed by the colored berries, make these shrubs highly ornamental and valuable. Additionally attractive during the winter are the brightly colored twigs of some, in contrast with the snow.

• They can be effectively used in shrub borders. Will thrive well in fairly moist situations.

The kinds that give attractive effects by their twigs in the winter are improved by frequent pruning.

See Trees for description of the large-flowering kind.

Cornus mas. *Cornelian Cherry.* 8 to 10 ft. Broad, bushy shrub, with dense growth of handsome glossy foliage. One of the earliest of spring-blooming shrubs, bearing a profusion of small, yellow flowers along its naked branches in the early days of April. They are followed by bright red berries, about the size of a cherry, which are very ornamental.

C. paniculata. *Panicked Dogwood.* 6 to 8 ft. Upright handsome shrub with gray branches. Leaves dull green, whitened beneath. White flowers in short panicle-clusters appear in late May. White fruit is borne on dark red stems in the fall. A most worthy shrub for the home-grounds, and particularly attractive in autumn.

C. stolonifera (alba). *Red-twigged Dogwood.* 4 to 5 ft. This bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots become of deep blood-red color, for which it is much valued.

C. stolonifera flaviramea. *Golden-twigged Dogwood.* 4 to 6 ft. Similar to the Red-twigged Dogwood in all respects except branches in the winter are a bright golden. Excellent for combination with the other.

Corylus · Hazel

Corylus Avellana atropurpurea. *Purple Hazel.* 8 to 10 ft. Soon after the large leaves expand they are almost black, but later on they blend to a light purple. It is highly valuable for planting in groups of large shrubs, to secure color contrasts. Makes a beautiful specimen plant and is very hardy.

Crataegus · Hawthorn

The Hawthorns are closely identified with English horticulture and this is one reason for their popularity here. Anyone who has visited England, on returning, desires to number some in the shrub border. Their symmetrical form, glossy green leaves, and attractive fruit and flowers make them desirable shrubs in any planting.

Crataegus Oxyacantha, in variety. *English Hawthorns.* 12 to 15 ft. Being usually preferable, we have specialized on the double-flowered varieties. The blossoms open in May and come in profusion. The foliage is very neat and pleasing and the development of the plant results in a well-formed specimen.

Cydonia

Japanese Quince, or Firebush

Cydonia japonica (*Pyrus japonica*). 3 to 4 ft. This is an old inhabitant of our shrubberies, its bright-colored, pea-shaped blossoms in September when flowers are scarce. Excellent for shrubbery borders. A useful, ornamental hedge plant; makes a handsome specimen, or is good for massing.

Desmodium · Purple Bush Clover

Desmodium penduliflorum (*Lespedeza Sieboldii*). 3 ft. Unquestionably fine, as it bears the pretty rose-colored, pea-shaped blossoms in September when flowers are scarce. Excellent for shrubbery borders. Dies nearly to the ground in winter, but appears again each spring.

Deutzia

How dead the spring display of flowers would seem without the dainty Deutzias. Covered with pretty, bell-shaped flowers, they transform the landscape into a bower of blossoms. They should be in every representative group of shrubs. By pruning in June or July a strong, thrifty growth can be had and the display for the next year increased.

Deutzia crenata. 6 to 8 ft. A tall, handsome shrub well suited for a position in the background of a shrubbery border, or equally as valuable as a specimen plant.

D. crenata alba fl.-pl. Double white.

D. crenata rosea fl.-pl. Double pink.

Deutzia gracilis. 2½ to 3 ft. A dwarf, bushy form which cannot be too highly praised. In May the small, delicate bell-shaped white flowers come in such profusion as to completely cover the plant. Just the plant for border use.

D. gracilis campanulata. Large, white, bell-shaped flowers.

D. gracilis rosea. Pink.

D. Lemoinei. 3 to 4 ft. Quite similar to *D. gracilis* in flower, but a larger and more free-growing kind, with erect branches well covered with the panicles of pure white blossoms.

D. Lemoinei compacta. Dwarfier and of more compact habit than the preceding.

Elaeagnus

Silver Thorn

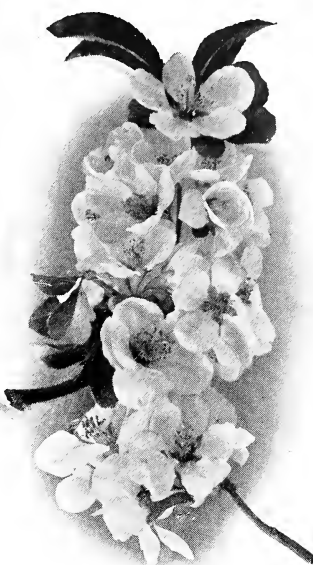
Elaeagnus umbellata. 8 to 10 ft. Very ornamental when its mottled red fruit is ripe, in October.

Euonymus · Burning Bush

Euonymus alatus. *Winged Burning Bush.* 6 to 8 ft. The corky winged bark of this Japanese shrub is quite characteristic. In the autumn, the foliage colors beautifully. A distinctive, broad spreading shrub, claiming attention wherever seen.

MR. LAWLOR.

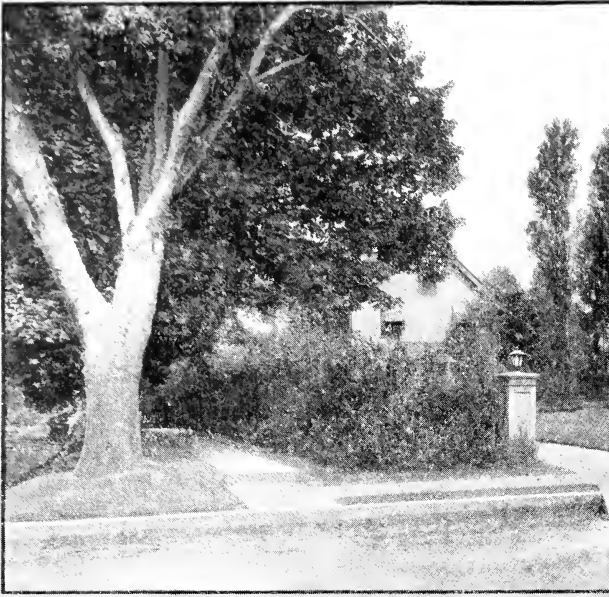
Dear Sir: The doctor and myself want to thank you for the work you have done on our place. We are very much pleased and thank you for the attention you have given us. I am, sincerely, (Mrs.) ROBERT KABUS, 27 Kingston Rd., Hillcrest Pk., Jamaica, N. Y.



Cydonia japonica



Flowering shrubs of the right kind make an attractive foundation planting. Home of Mr. Charles A. Davids, Bayside, L. I.



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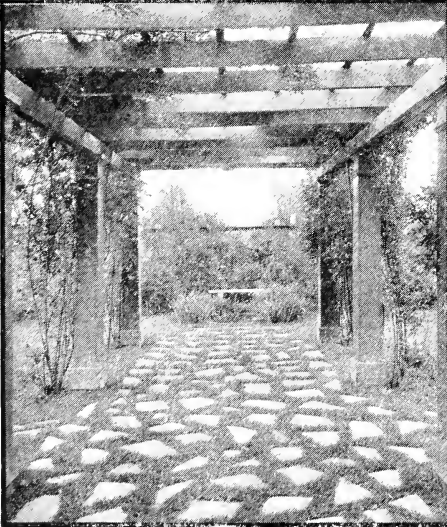
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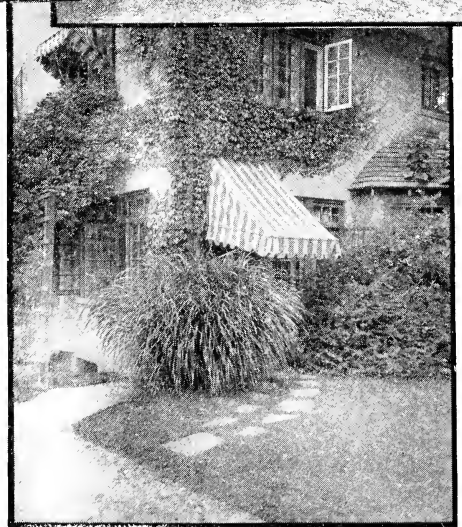
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4



5



6

"Outdoors," home of Miss Rose Stahl, Bayside, N. Y.

(1) We moved the building shown in this picture in April. (2) Entrance to grounds. (3) Drive leading to house. (4) Arrangement of plants and walk to main entrance of house. (5) Pergola and stepping-stone walk leading to pool. (6) Entrance to breakfast-porch. Note large tree in Nos. 1 and 2; all other photographs were taken in August, same year.

Exochorda · Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora. 8 to 10 ft. For the pure whiteness of its flowers, this plant is called "Pearl Bush." They come in loose racemes in early May and in such profusion that they almost cover the bush. Planted in a sunny position and given ample room, it forms a large spreading specimen.



Exochorda grandiflora

Forsythia

Golden Bell

Nearly everyone knows the Forsythia under the most appropriate name of "Golden Bell," and it is seen in most collections of shrubs. Not often, however, is it used in the capacity of a solitary specimen. When it is, it forms a most delightful sight. The rich yellow flowers preceding the leaves fairly envelop the plant, forming a conspicuous feature that may be seen from quite a distance. It retains its foliage, too, in good condition throughout the whole season.

Forsythia Fortunei. 5 to 6 ft. An extremely pretty shrub in early April when its long, arching branches are covered with golden yellow bell-shaped flowers.

F. suspensa. *Drooping Golden Bell.* 6 to 7 ft. Graceful, drooping form, highly effective to plant on banks or where the slender branches can trail their full length. It blooms in profusion in April.

F. viridissima. 6 to 8 ft. This is the one most often found in cultivation. It is of stiffer, more bush-like growth than the other. The flowers are a shade lighter yellow, and they open about the third week in April. Leaves a little larger and dark green.

Halesia · Snowdrop

Halesia tetraptera. 8 to 10 ft. Truly handsome when full of the white bell flowers which resemble so closely the early snowdrops. Flowers in early May. Really a dwarf, bushy tree. Will stand partial shade.

Hamamelis · Witch-Hazel

Hamamelis virginiana. 6 to 7 ft. This looks a great deal like a common hazel in leaf and growth. It is peculiar because of producing its small yellow flowers late in fall, just before frost comes.

Hibiscus

Althaea, or Rose of Sharon

Well known to all, these handsome, late-summer-blooming shrubs are highly decorative and particularly effective, coming when few shrubs are in flower. The diversity of color in the different sorts makes it possible to use them in larger quantities than would otherwise be the case, and they make very pretty flowering hedges. Prune these in the winter only—never in the summer—it does not prevent their flowering; nearly all other flowering shrubs require the opposite treatment. Spring planting is preferred.

Hibiscus, Duc de Brabant. Double; dark rose.

H. elegantissima. Double; pink.

H., Jean d'Arc. Double; white.

H. pæoni-florus. Pink.

H. rubra plena. Double; red.

H. totus albus. Single; white.

Hydrangea

Too much praise cannot be given to so fine a collection of hardy shrubs as we have in the glorious Hydrangeas. Beautiful foliage at all periods, vigorous growing plants, and, when in flower, eclipsing all other shrubs in size and quantity of blooms, they have a place all their own in the home grounds.

The popular fall-flowering variety, with its huge panicles, is well known to all. Preceding this in flower are the two forms of *H. paniculata*. All these forms, when closely pruned in the winter or spring, make an unusually vigorous growth and flower more profusely.

The Japanese flat-headed flowers and the well-known pink and blue variety are worthy of special notice, being so distinctly different from all the others. All are perfectly hardy on the seacoast and south of Philadelphia. The Japanese usually require a little protection in the winter, but are well worth this additional attention. The system of pruning is different, severe winter pruning being avoided, the aim being to preserve the wood, as it is on the old wood the flowers appear.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba. *Hills of Snow.* A magnificent new shrub destined to become more popular than all the other kinds. The pure-white flowers come in full round heads of large size from June to August—an unusual thing. Excellent foliage all the season and a quick and pleasing growth in any good soil.

H. paniculata. *Early-flowering Hydrangea.* 5 to 6 ft. A most graceful Hydrangea; the upright panicles of blossoms are not so solidly formed, and present an unusually artistic effect. Quite vigorous in growth, splendid foliage and very hardy. A good lawn specimen.

H. paniculata grandiflora. *Common Hydrangea.* 6 to 8 ft. The huge heads of pure white flowers are too well known to need description. A grand shrub for individual and mass plantings and as a flowering hedge. The well-known Hydrangea that has a prominent place in so many plantings.

H. paniculata grandiflora, Standard. The tree-form variety of the above, well suited for formal planting in numerous positions. Sharp winter pruning is conducive to a vigorous growth and good, large blooms.



Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba



Tall screen and boundary planting. Home of Mr. J. D. Wells, Jr., Flushing, N. Y.

Ilex · Holly

See also Evergreen Shrubs

Ilex verticillata. *Deciduous Holly; Black Alder; Winterberry.* Large shrub with spreading branches and bright red flowers in June and July, followed by showy scarlet berries in October. An excellent shrub for winter effects, as its bright-colored berries make a cheerful bit of color in the landscape.

Kerria · Corchorus

Kerria japonica. 4 to 5 ft. Single-flowering, very free-growing, and a most pleasing shrub. Its large yellow flowers are borne in June and at intervals throughout the season. It is not quite so well known as the following, but equally deserving.



K. japonica fl.-pl. 4 to 5 ft. The double, bright golden blossoms of this shrub, which appear in April and at intervals during the summer, are to be seen in all old gardens. It is an old favorite worthy of a place in every garden of today. Excellent foliage.

K. japonica variegata. 3 to 4 ft. Valued because of the beautiful variegation in the foliage. Flowers in April, bearing single yellow blossoms similar to a butterfly in color and form.

Laburnum Golden Chain

Laburnum vulgare. A lovely small tree which is covered in June with beautiful racemes of golden yellow flowers. Very showy and an excellent shrub for any planting.

Ligustrum · Privet

The dark green, rich foliage of the Privets makes them highly valuable to use for foliage effects with shrubs or as individual specimens and screens.

The Californian variety is more commonly known through its use for hedging. The Ibota Privet can be depended on for hardiness. Regelianum is uncommon, and for a specimen or used among shrubs it lends itself admirably, having a pendulous style that is beautiful. It is just as hardy as Ibota.

All the Privets, when pruned, develop quickly into handsome specimens.

Ligustrum amurense. The evergreen kind planted so largely in the South where it holds its foliage all winter.

L. Ibota. *Ibota Privet.* 5 to 6 ft. A Japanese Privet having the sterling merit of being perfectly hardy—a merit which the common California Privet lacks. It is upright in growth, and the foliage persists until winter sets in.

L. Ibota Regelianum. *Regel's Privet.* 5 to 6 ft. A grand variety, and, as it develops, has a weeping habit at the ends of the branches that is very effective and pronounces it distinct from all the others. Good for hedging or specimen planting.

L. ovalifolium. *California Privet.* 8 to 10 ft. The well-known hedging plant. Valuable also as a shrub for planting with others to give color contrasts in foliage.

L. ovalifolium aureum. 4 to 5 ft. A glorious bright golden Privet, superior to all the other variegated kinds. Decidedly good for planting for contrast with other foliage. Rare.

Lonicera · Bush Honeysuckle

Some of these make imposing subjects for specimen planting. They have a twofold beauty in that the sweet-scented flowers, which are yellow, white and pink, are followed by a rich display of red, yellow or amber berries. These ripen during the summer, and, provided the birds do not strip them, the fruit remains on the plant for a considerable time, making it very attractive.

Lonicera Morrowii. *Japanese Honeysuckle.* 6 to 8 ft. Though the yellow-white flowers are attractive in early spring, it is the quantities of bright scarlet berries, which come in the summertime, that make the chief display.

Flowers of the Privet

Lonicera, continued

Lonicera tatarica. *Yellow-berried Tartarian Honeysuckle.* A strong grower with dark green foliage and pink, crimson or white flowers.

L. tatarica grandiflora. 5 to 6 ft. One of the best of the Bush Honeysuckles for flowers, as they are larger and very showy. It is also a more compact-growing shrub.

Prunus · Purple Plum

Prunus pissardii. *Purple-leaved Plum.* 7 to 8 ft. One of the best purple-leaved shrubs, as it retains its color until very late in fall, which no other shrub does. As early as April 15 the small, white flowers come in abundance.

P. triloba. *Double-flowering Plum.* 4 to 5 ft. Large, double, pink flowers, which are among the first to appear in May.

Philadelphus · Mock Orange

How deliciously fragrant are the spring blossoms of the Mock Oranges! To many they bring pleasant thoughts of the coming flowers. A shrubby group or border is incomplete without them. Grown as specimens, they not only make a grand display at the flowering period, but continue to please with attractive foliage.

Prune at time of flowering or soon after, thus encouraging a strong growth and insuring additional bloom for the next season. Very hardy.

Philadelphus coronarius. *Old-fashioned Mock Orange.* 6 to 8 ft. The white, fragrant Mock Orange blossoms are too well known to need description. Valuable as a single specimen or grouped with others. Useful as a screen.

P. coronarius aureus. *Golden Mock Orange.* 4 to 5 ft. Dwarf. Excellent golden foliage, particularly bright in early spring.

P. grandiflorus. *Large-flowered Mock Orange.* 6 to 8 ft. The flowers of this are much larger than the others and very showy, but hardly as fragrant. Develops into a bushy specimen shrub.



Rhus Cotinus

Rhodotypos · White Kerria

Rhodotypos kerrioides. *White Kerria.* 4 to 6 ft. The foliage of the White Kerria, as it is sometimes called, is handsome, and in May there is a wealth of bloom from the single white flowers. The shining black berries, which follow, remain on until winter.

Rhus · Sumac

Rhus Cotinus. *Mist Shrub; Smoke Tree.* 8 to 9 ft. The large panicles of purplish, misty-looking flowers this bears in early June have gained for it the name of Mist Shrub, Smoke Bush, etc. In fall the leaves change to brown, red, and yellow colors.

FLUSHING NURSERIES, Flushing, L. I.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed is check for bill attached, which please return receipted. The work done looks very good and we are very well pleased with the appearance of it. Very truly yours, ADOLPH ROTH.



Specimen of Philadelphus coronarius



An attractive foundation planting for the small house. Home of Mr. E. E. Schermerhorn, Bayside, N. Y.

Rosa · Rose

Though there are thousands of roses—roses for almost all purposes—there are but a few satisfactory for grouping with general plantings of shrubs.

Rosa rugosa. *Japanese Rose.* 4 to 6 ft. Beautiful single roses, often 3 inches in diameter, and the large scarlet rose hips which follow later are striking. The thick, glossy green foliage always looks well—spring, summer and autumn. It defies the insects. The flowers come in red and white. It is more like a shrub in character than any other Rose. Fine for massing on the home grounds or for park and cemetery planting.

R. rugosa alba. White variety of preceding.

Sambucus · Elder

Sambucus canadensis aurea. *Golden Elder.* 5 to 6 ft. The golden foliage of this Elder certainly makes a glorious show, and, in addition, there are the flat heads of white flowers followed by the berries.

S. racemosa (pubens). *Scarlet-berried Elder.* 5 to 6 ft. A glorious summer display of clusters of scarlet berries.

Spiraea

Of all the hardy shrubs, probably none have so long a period of bloom as the various forms of the Spiraea. Starting with the Bridal Wreath in the early days of May, they continue to flower until autumn finds the red-flowered Anthony Waterer still in bloom.

All spring blooming forms should be pruned after flowering, but those flowering later may be winter-pruned. It would be a half-planted shrubby border which could boast of no Spireas, they being so well adapted for all landscape effects.

Spiraea arguta. 5 to 6 ft. A species new in cultivation and already very popular. Its sprays of showy white flowers are considered at least the equal of any other Spiraea. The leaves are quite small.

S. bumalda, Anthony Waterer. 3 to 4 ft. Flat heads of crimson flowers appear in June and continue to some extent all summer. A well-known Spiraea of sterling quality.

S. opulifolia. *Ninebark.* 5 to 6 ft. In early June the flat heads of white flowers appear, followed by ornamental red seeds. A very vigorous grower.

S. opulifolia aurea. *Golden-leaved Ninebark.* 5 to 6 ft. Similar to the above, but having attractive yellow foliage.

S. prunifolia fl.-pl. *Bridal Wreath.* 4 to 5 ft. The pretty, double white flowers are in bunches of twos and threes all along the almost leafless stems. They usually expand about May 1.

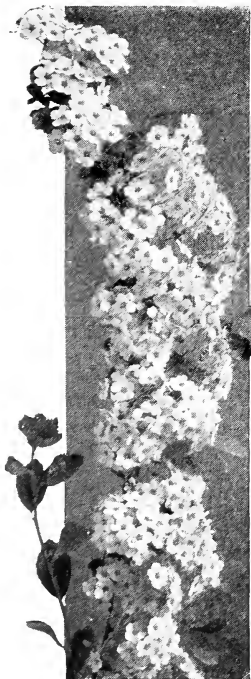
S. sorbifolia. *Asb-leaved Spirea.* 5 to 6 ft. A distinct species, with large, compound leaves and large heads of white flowers.

S. Thunbergii. 3 to 4 ft. Quite distinctive on account of its very fine light green foliage. Flowers in early May, the small, pure snowy white blossoms coming in profusion. It is very graceful and the branches are inclined to be pendulous. Very useful as a dwarf shrub.

S. Van Houttei. 4 to 5 ft. Also known as Bridal Wreath. The most graceful of all Spireas. When in flower in May the long pendulous branches sweep the ground with their wealth of pure white blossoms. It has very handsome foliage.

Stephanandra

Stephanandra flexuosa. 3 to 4 ft. A compact-growing shrub, with small, hawthorn-like leaves, and bearing bunches of small, white flowers in early July. There are beautiful purple tones in the autumn coloring. A great favorite where known.



Spiraea Van Houttei

Symphoricarpos · Snowberry

Symphoricarpos racemosus. *Snowberry.* 3 to 4 ft. The pure, white berries of this ornamental shrub are well known to all. Plant in groups for the best results.

S. vulgaris. *Indian Currant.* 3 to 4 ft. In late autumn this plant is well fruited with clusters of small red berries. Very ornamental. A graceful, pendulous plant in habit.

Syringa · Lilac

The glorious fragrant flowers of the Lilacs, coupled with their pretty foliage, have for years made them favorites in the shrub group. They are well suited for planting in the background of shrubbery borders or for growing as specimens. After flowering is the only period pruning can safely be done, and then only old wood should be removed.

Syringa Emodi (villosa). 5 to 6 ft. This species differs from the garden Lilac. It has large, shining foliage and loose heads of whitish flowers. It blooms in early June when other Lilacs have finished blooming.

S. japonica. *Japanese Lilac.* 10 to 12 ft. A large shrub, with clusters of white, privet-like flowers in June.

S. persica alba. *Persian White Lilac.* 7 to 8 ft. Habit more open than the common Lilac, but with whitish lilac flowers.

S. persica rothomagensis. *Rouen Lilac.* 10 to 12 ft. Quantities of loose panicles of deep lilac blossoms adorn this bush in May. Excellent foliage of small neat form. Of very graceful outline.

S. vulgaris. *Common Lilac.* 8 to 10 ft. The grand, old-fashioned Lilac of the old garden.

S. vulgaris alba. *Common White Lilac.* 8 to 10 ft. Same as preceding, but bears white blossoms.

FRENCH LILACS

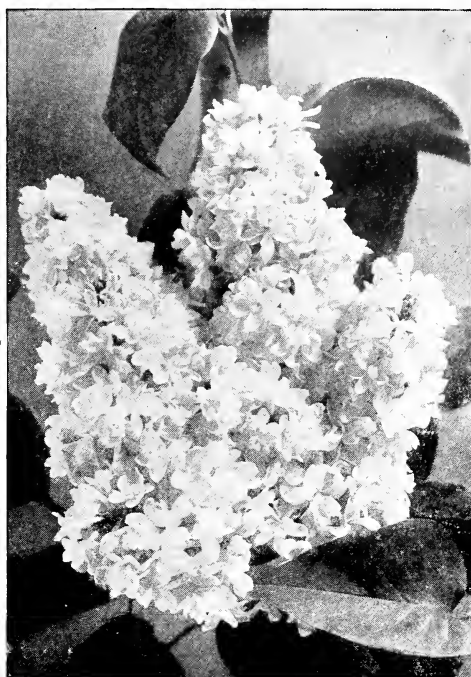
All these varieties are to be highly recommended for their superior quality of flowers and early blooming propensities.

Dr. Masters. Clear lilac; double.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Pure white; double.

Marie LeGray. White; single.

S. vulgaris, Rubra de Marley.



Common Lilac

Tamarix · Tamarisk

Tamarix indica. 7 to 8 ft. Dull green foliage; pink flowers borne in long, slender racemes on the new wood from May to July.

T. odessana. 4 to 5 ft. A newly introduced species, of slender growth. The pink flowers are produced freely from July to September.



Entrance arrangement and foundation planting. Home of Mr. John N. Brooks, Douglas Manor, N. Y.



Flowers of Weigela

Viburnum · Snowball

Some of the Viburnums are the well-known Snowballs, and the popularity of these latter account for their wide distribution. The Viburnums are needed for flower foliage and berry effects.

Viburnum dentatum. 6 to 8 ft. Bright green foliage, which, in the autumn, changes to rich bronze and deeper shades. The bright showy berries are highly ornamental.

V. Opulus (Oxycoccus). *Highbush Cranberry.* 6 to 7 ft. The white flowers come in May and the foliage is very attractive. The berries are its chief ornament. They come in clusters, and look like bunches of cranberries in early autumn, making this a fine shrub for fall effects.

V. Opulus nanum. 1½ to 2 ft. A dwarf variety of the preceding.

V. Opulus sterile. *Old-fashioned Snowball.* 6 to 8 ft. The huge, round balls of white flowers are common to all old gardens. A good, spreading ornamental shrub.

Viburnum plicatum. *Japanese Snowball.* 6 to 8 ft. Thought by many to surpass in beauty the old-fashioned kind. The showy heads of white flowers are not perfectly round, but set closely to the branch, remaining in flower longer. Beautiful foliage. Fine specimen for lawn.

V. plicatum rotundifolium. 6 to 7 ft. Large, round leaves; flowers and flower-balls larger than *V. plicatum*, and flowering a few days earlier. Very good.

V. tomentosum. 6 to 8 ft. Very handsome foliage all season, particularly in the autumn, when it colors so vividly. The flat heads of white flowers are showy, too, and are followed by a display of red berries which later change to bluish black; will add distinction to any planting.

Vitex · Chaste Shrub

Vitex Agnus-castus. 3 to 4 ft. A strong-growing shrub with grayish foliage; lilac flowers in racemes in July and September.

V. Agnus-castus alba. White-flowered form of preceding. Very attractive variety.

Weigela · Diervilla

What a quantity of bloom these beautiful shrubs add to spring's floral display! They are useful for shrubbery borders, large or small; yes, almost necessary; their pretty flowers, resembling in form the honeysuckle, come in long sprays. Prune early in the summer and in this manner secure good flowering wood for the following spring.

Weigela amabilis variegata. This is esteemed for its variegated leaves, as well as for its light pink flowers.

W. arborea versicolor. Dark rose color.

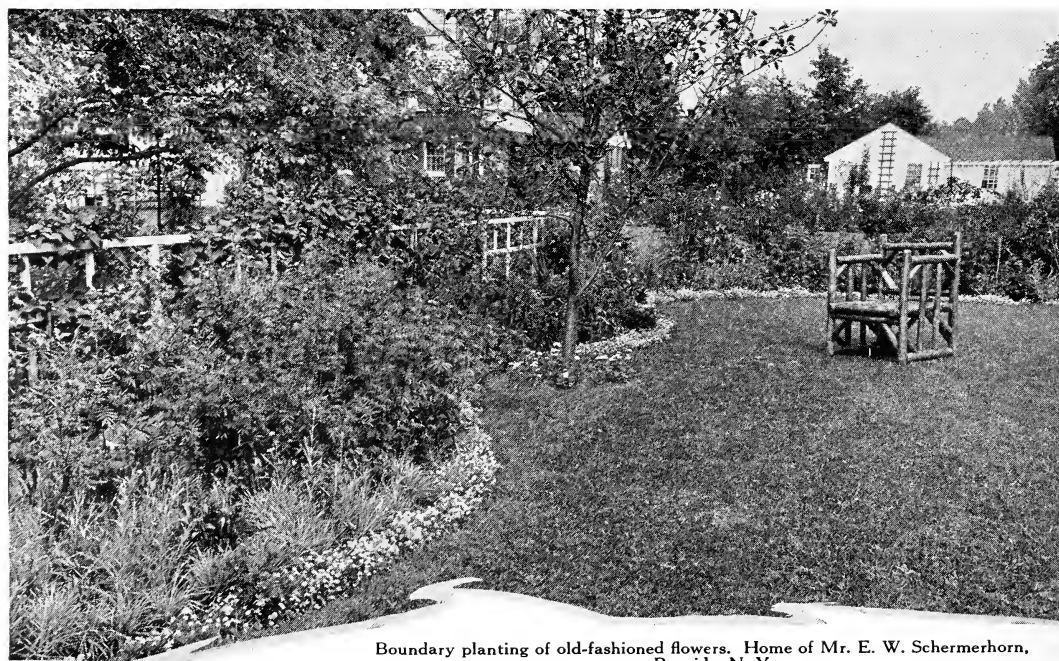
W. candida. 5 to 6 ft. Healthy, attractive foliage and pure snowy white blossoms.

W., Eva Rathke. 3 to 4 ft. Rich, deep, scarlet blossoms which follow a week after the other kinds. A very fine variety.

W. Groenewegenii. One of the vigorous, tall growers. The flowers are dark rose.

Zanthorhiza

Zanthorhiza apiifolia. 2 to 3 ft. A low-growing, native shrub, bearing racemes of plum-colored, small flowers early in May.



Boundary planting of old-fashioned flowers. Home of Mr. E. W. Schermerhorn, Bayside, N. Y.



Foundation planting of Hybrid Rhododendrons. Home of Mr. Walter Mordecai, Kew Gardens, N. Y.

Broad-leaved Evergreens

You will need some of these in the foundation planting, in the shrub border and among groves of trees. All of them are entirely evergreen, but they are called Broad-leaved because their foliage is closer to that of deciduous plants than of typical evergreens, such as pines and firs. Some of them bear quantities of beautiful flowers in the spring, others are used because of their close growth and handsome foliage. The descriptions will give you the details, and we shall gladly supply additional information upon request.

Azalea

Azalea amoëna. *Evergreen Azalea.* 4 to 5 ft. This is a grand dwarf evergreen, bearing beautiful claret-colored blossoms in profusion in early June. Excellent as a low edging or for planting in a bed. Also good for edging Rhododendron beds.

A. amoëna Hinodigiri. *Japanese Evergreen Azalea.* 3 to 4 ft. A real gem for dwarf planting. Foliage shiny green, broad compared to *A. amoëna*. Blossoms bright scarlet and a profusion of them at the time of flowering in early May.

A. indica alba. *White Indian Azalea.* 4 to 5 ft. Rather more vigorous in growth than the others. Foliage light green. Flowers large, about the size of *A. mollis*, and pure white but for a tint of blue when opening.

Buxus · Box

The neat, glossy foliage of the Box has gained for it thousands of admirers and it well deserves the distinction. As a low edging plant *B. sempervirens*, or the well-known Box Edging, is unexcelled. The pyramidal and tree-form styles are particularly adapted to formal work.

Promiscuous importations of Box have brought into the States quite a confusion of varieties and names, till the best authorities are prone to throw up their hands in despair at an attempted identification.

Buxus sempervirens, Bush-form.

B. sempervirens, Standard or Tree-form. Large, round heads.

B. suffruticosa. *Dwarf Box Edging.*

Euonymus

Euonymus radicans vegetus. A bush-like, sprawling variety that is conspicuous in fall for its clusters of orange-scarlet berries.

Ilex · Holly

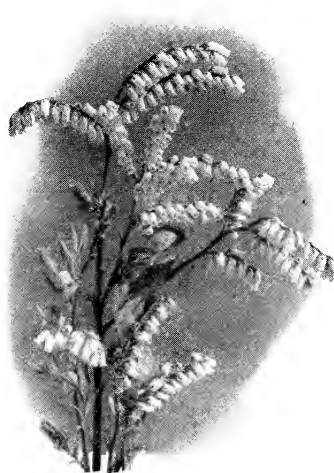
Ilex crenata. *Japanese Holly.* 4 to 5 ft. Small, bright-green foliage of great ornamental value. An evergreen shrub that is steadily growing in popularity. Succeeds well as an evergreen hedge of dwarf proportions.

Kalmia · Laurel

Kalmia latifolia. *Mountain Laurel.* 6 to 8 ft. Our well-known native Laurel. Attractive, broad, glossy foliage and in June covered with a wealth of flowers. Though pink in bud, when fully opened they are white. Excellent for associating with rhododendrons in semi-natural plantings.

Leucothoe

Leucothoe (Andromeda) Catesbæi. 3 to 4 ft. Thick, glossy green leaves of great beauty, especially in the fall, when they turn to rich bronze and dark red tones which are retained throughout the winter. Flowers rich creamy white, fragrant, and produced in racemes which are very showy. This is one of the most ornamental and popular of the broad-leaved evergreens and is handsome for borders.



Leucothoe Catesbæi



Rhododendron
maximum

Mahonia · Holly-leaved Barberry

Mahonia (Berberis) Aquifolium. *Oregon Grape.* 4 to 5 ft. Handsome foliage similar to a holly, bright glossy green in the growing season, turning in the autumn to rich red and bronze shades. Persistent through the winter. The yellow blossoms in April are very attractive. Locate it where the ground is deep, rich and also shaded.

Pachysandra

Pachysandra terminalis. *Japanese Spurge.* Chiefly used as a ground cover, in shrub borders and in groves of deciduous trees and evergreens. Plant it in quantities, about 12 or 18 inches, and it will form a rich green mat, 8 to 10 inches high. It multiplies by underground rootlets and will spread considerably after a year's growth. It succeeds equally well in shade or in sunlight.

Rhododendron

Winter and summer there are effects to be had from the beautiful Rhododendrons that cannot well be secured from any other class of plants. In planting the home grounds, there will often occur offsets in building which are shady and of a northern location. Such a position the Rhododendron loves, provided care be given to properly prepare the bed. Woodland and natural plantings may frequently be improved by these glorious plants.

It pays to get good plants, but equally important is the preparation of the bed. Spend a little time on it, and your extra care will be paid for, many times over. It is permanent result you are seeking.

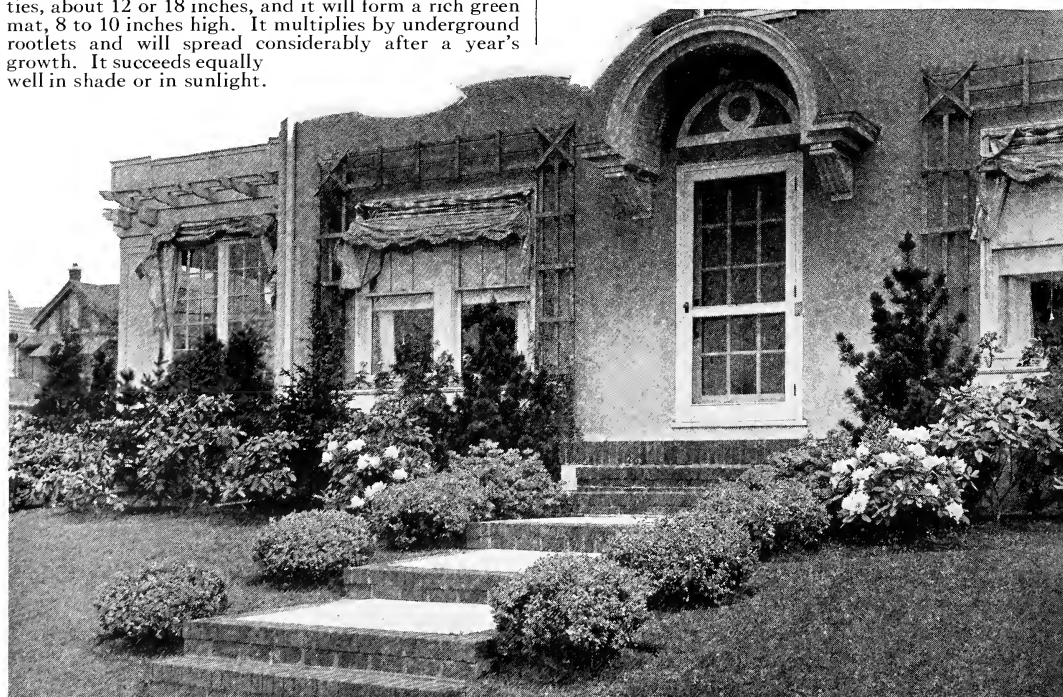
Rhododendron maximum. *Native Rhododendron or Rose Bay.* 8 to 10 ft. In early July, after all the other Rhododendrons have finished flowering, the light pink blossoms of this grand native species, *R. maximum*, appear. The trusses of blossoms are decidedly attractive. The foliage of *R. maximum* is distinct from the others. The leaves are longer and so healthy and vigorous in appearance as to make it decidedly ornamental all the year round. One of our best evergreen shrubs.

Vinca

Vinca minor. *Common Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle.* Used as an evergreen ground cover. It is particularly fond of a cool, shady situation and will carpet the ground with a dense coat of green. The leaves assume very dark tones and possess a glossy sheen. The blue flowers are produced in profusion during the summer.

Yucca

Yucca filamentosa. *Adam's Needle or Spanish Bayonet.* Indispensable in almost all plantings. The long green leaves, growing from the crown, form a bushy cluster of foliage ornamental for at least ten months. The flower-stalks, rising 5 to 6 feet high, bear quantities of creamy white flowers in June—a sight which once seen is always remembered. An excellent plant for dry banks as well as semi-shaded spots.



Entrance arrangement and foundation planting of evergreens and rhododendrons. Home of Mr. George W. Drucker, Kew Gardens, N. Y.



Screen planting of evergreens at Flushing Nurseries

Evergreens

People formerly used Evergreen Trees only as specimens, but today they are employed more and more for hedges, for screens, and for windbreaks. Evergreens will hide the service-yard and the garage, and screen undesirable portions of the landscape. Their various shades of green are exceedingly attractive throughout the entire year, and in addition to this inherent beauty, serve as a most effective background for flowering shrubs or perennials. If space permits, plant them in groves with maples, birches, and oaks, and gain for your estate the beauty of both types of trees.

Abies · Fir

There are many kinds of Fir, among them the popular Christmas tree. The following are the best ornamental species:

Abies concolor. *Colorado Fir.* 30 to 40 ft. Beautiful, soft, silvery foliage. Rapid in growth and attractive in form. Splendid for lawn use and very hardy. Not unlike the famous Colorado blue spruce, and equally choice. Very hardy.

A. Veitchii. 50 to 60 ft. One of the most beautiful of Fir trees and very hardy. It is one of the forest trees of Manchuria, resembling very much the Nordmann's Fir, but it is more adaptable and we can recommend it as giving much more satisfaction.

Cryptomeria

Cryptomeria japonica Lobbii. A tall variety, sometimes attaining a height of 125 feet, of compact habit, with deep green leaves and brownish red cones. An excellent evergreen for the home grounds.

Juniperus · Juniper

The Great American Cedar

No other group of evergreens is as worthy of special mention as the Junipers. They are "as hardy as rocks," thrifty, and easily adapted to general needs. For bedding, the great variety of colors and character of growth make them the most important consideration.

Juniperus canadensis aurea. *Golden Canadian Cedar.* New growth in spring is bright golden yellow; bronzy yellow in winter.

J. chinensis. *Chinese Cedar.* Medium size; gray-green foliage.

J. chinensis argentea-variegata. *Variegated Chinese Juniper.* 4 to 6 ft. Dense foliage, pretty deep green, flecked with gold. Conical in form and developing into a full, bushy specimen. One of the most useful.

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana. Broad, pyramidal habit with horizontally spreading branches and nodding branchlets. Grayish green foliage.

J. communis cracovica. Similar to *Hibernica*. Very compact and columnar.



Propagator at work



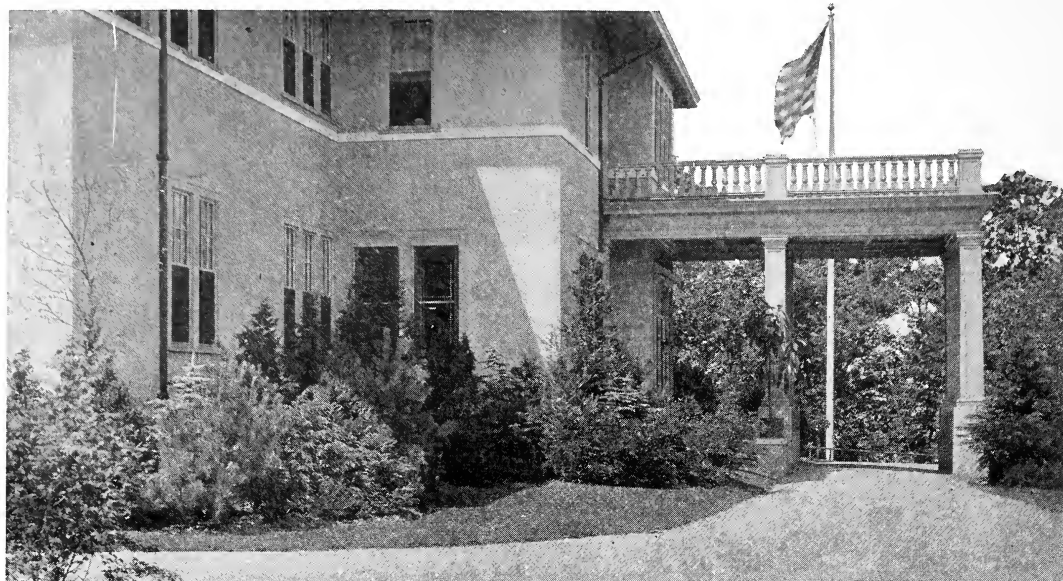
One-year-old Yew



Frames filled with evergreens from propagating-houses



Japanese Cypress three years old (Note roots)



Foundation planting and drive arrangement, "Claralea," home of Mrs. Clara Lee March, Great Neck, N. Y.

Juniperus, continued

Juniperus communis hibernica. *Irish Juniper.* Slender columnar tree with upright branches and erect tips; foliage deep green.

J. excelsa stricta. *Stricta Juniper.* 6 to 8 ft. Close, compact, conical form, with bright steel-blue foliage. A most pleasing Juniper, and quite uncommon. Should be in every planting.

J. Sabina. *Savin Juniper.* 4 to 5 ft. A dark, rich green Juniper of low, spreading habit. Splendid for where a dwarf plant is wanted in beds or groups or in rock-gardens.

J. Sabina tamariscifolia. A procumbent, rarely erect tree, with dark and bright green, needle-shaped leaves having a white line above.

J. suecica compacta. Compact Swedish Juniper. The foliage is lighter and of more bluish color than *Hibernica*. Habit compact.

J. virginiana. *Red Cedar.* A tall tree with pyramidal head and spreading branches clothed in dark green foliage.

J. virginiana Cannartii. Resembles the Red Cedar, but of more robust habit. Dark green foliage and bloomy bluish fruit.

Picea · Spruce

Tall-growing evergreens of beautiful form, and indispensable in securing many effective landscape results.

Picea balsamea. *Balsam Fir.* 40 to 50 ft. Well known for its fragrant foliage.

P. excelsa. *Norway Spruce.* 40 to 50 ft. A well-known evergreen, extensively used. It is of rapid growth. Much used for hedging, as well as for single specimens, and for planting for shelter and as a screen. As a hedge plant it is probably unsurpassed by any other evergreen, being hardy and making a dense, impenetrable hedge.

Picea orientalis. *Oriental Spruce.* 40 to 50 ft. Erect-growing, fine form, with smaller and glossier foliage than the Norway Spruce. An aristocrat.

P. polita. *Tigertail Spruce.* 35 to 40 ft. The rigid, spiny leaves spreading in all directions from the stout branches give this spruce a very distinct and a most striking appearance. Beautiful, shining, dark green.

P. pungens Kosteri. *Koster's Blue Spruce.* 30 to 40 ft. The brightest Blue Spruce obtainable. Known to almost everyone. Ours are grafted to secure the richest color—don't get seedlings.

Pinus · Pine

There is a characteristic beauty in the Pines not to be found in other evergreens. The long needles are the distinguishing difference to the uninitiated.

Pinus austriaca. *Austrian Pine.* 40 to 50 ft. Well known for its hardy character. A robust grower, with long, stiff, dark green leaves.

P. excelsa. *Himalayan Pine.* Lovely, long, drooping, silvery foliage.

P. Mughus. *Dwarf Mountain Pine.* 6 to 8 ft., in time. A dwarf, rather spreading Pine of pleasing form. Indispensable where an evergreen clump is wanted.

P. sylvestris. *Scotch Pine.* 30 to 35 ft. This has silvery colored leaves, which, with its hardiness and robust growth, causes it to be much planted.

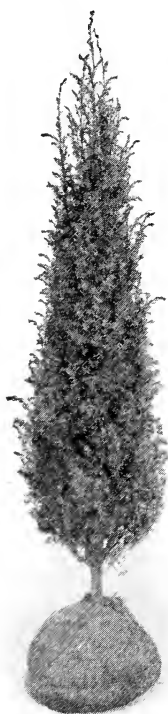
P. Strobus. *White Pine.* 40 to 50 ft. This useful native species is very well known. The foliage is of a silvery green. There is no prettier native Pine; and it is not over particular as to situation.



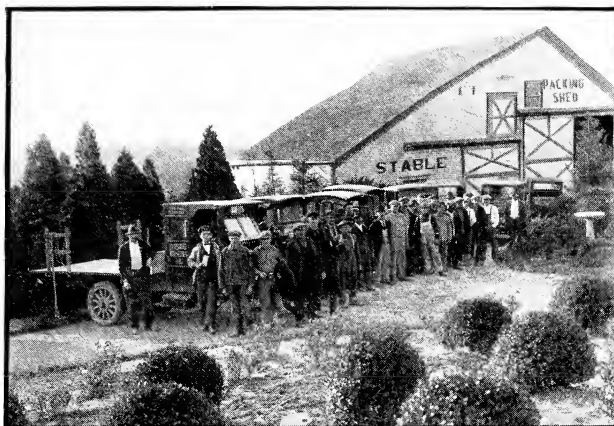
Norway Spruce

Pseudotsuga · Douglas Fir

Pseudotsuga Douglasii. *Colorado Douglas Fir.* A rapid-growing tree that sometimes reaches a height of 200 feet and thrives in any location. Dark green or bluish green foliage.



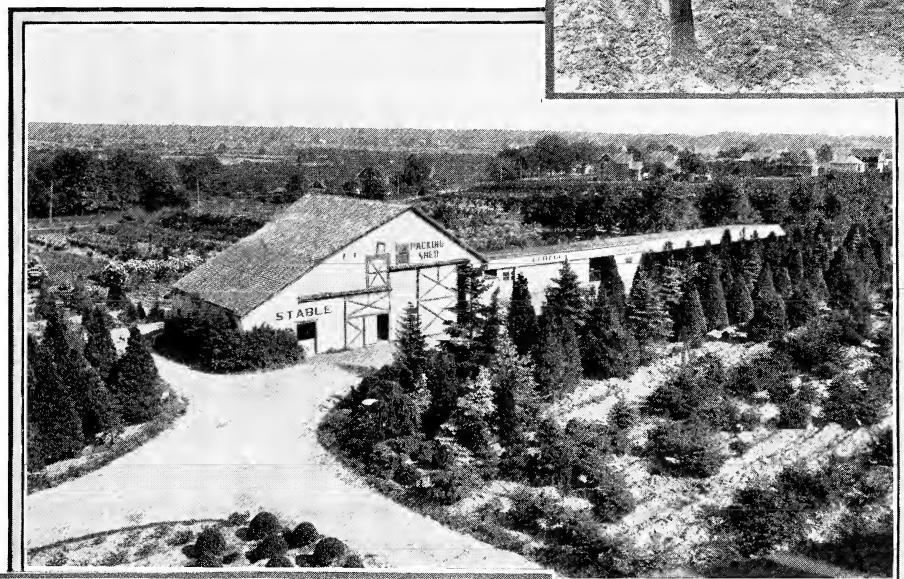
Irish Juniper



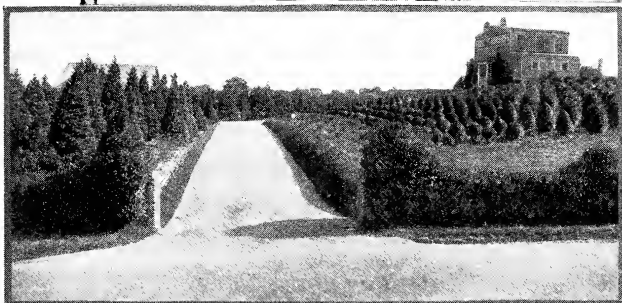
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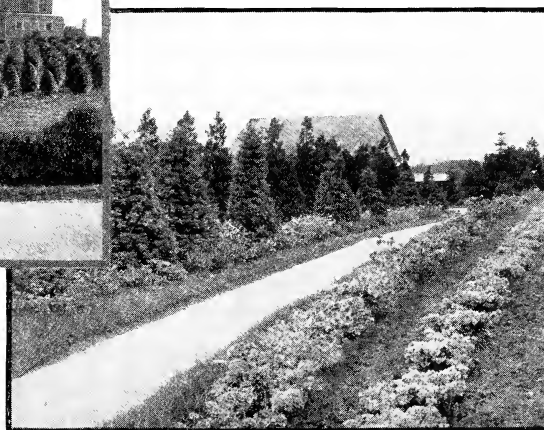
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Views About Our Nurseries

(1) Landscape gangs about to leave Nurseries for our various landscape jobs. (2) Shade trees planted far enough apart to allow them to fully develop. (3) General view of Flushing Nurseries. (4) Entrance to Flushing Nurseries. (5) Azaleas in bloom.



Group of evergreens at base of flag-pole. Home of Mr. E. J. McCormack, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Retinispora · Japanese Cedar

In these Cedars we have a grand collection of evergreens suitable either for single specimen planting, groups, or for bedding. All lend themselves to shearing, which cannot be said of all evergreens.

Retinispora filifera. 15 to 20 ft. This very distinct evergreen has slender, thread-like drooping shoots, which give it a very graceful appearance. It is quite hardy and makes a fine companion to other varieties of Japanese Cedar.

R. filifera aurea. 10 to 15 ft. A golden form of the preceding, with a magnificent color. A well-grown specimen has been justly described as "like a golden fountain." Grows slowly. Useful in bedding and for contrast with other shrubs.

R. obtusa. *Japanese Cypress.* 20 to 25 ft. Rich, bright green foliage of great beauty, arranged in a somewhat crested form. Partakes of the Japanese style. Very hardy and a most desirable kind.

R. obtusa Crippsii nana. *Dwarf Hinoki Cypress.* An upright grower; with crested, dark green foliage; very rich. One of the most attractive evergreen shrubs.



Fountain and evergreens. Home of Hon. Louis Valente, Douglaston, N. Y.

Retinispora obtusa compacta. *Compact Japanese Cypress.* 5 to 6 ft. Foliage similar to the former, but habit entirely different. Grows naturally into a slightly elongated sphere, filling out and becoming full and compact. Dwarf, and therefore very useful.

R. obtusa gracilis. *Graceful Japanese Cypress.* 20 to 25 ft. This variety is even more beautiful than the type, *R. obtusa*. As the name indicates, it is extremely graceful, and the rich dark green color is all that could be desired.

R. pisifera. *Sawara Cypress.* 30 to 35 ft. A splendid rich green Cedar, the flat leaves being beautifully arranged. Tall and pyramidal in habit. One of the hardest in this class. A favorite.

R. pisifera aurea. *Golden Sawara Cypress.* 30 to 35 ft. A golden-leaved form of the above, which is decidedly rich and ornamental. Very graceful.

R. plumosa. *Plumed Japanese Cedar.* 25 to 30 ft. Soft, plummy foliage of a very pretty rich green shade.

R. plumosa aurea. *Golden-plumed Cedar.* 25 to 30 ft. Foliage similar to the one above, but of a rich, golden yellow color. The most popular evergreen of this type.

R. squarrosa. *Blue Japanese Cedar.* 20 to 25 ft. Rich, bright, steel-blue foliage, the admiration of every one. Makes a thrifty, compact growth. It grows to a large size, but by pruning can be kept down to almost any size, as in fact, can all *Retinisporas*.

Taxus · Yew

Even without the associations of the Old World, the Yews would always be favorites. Unlike most evergreens, they rather like a little shade. There are many varieties, among which we recommend the following:

Taxus baccata. *English Yew.* 30 to 40 ft. Of large, open, spreading growth; dark green foliage. It makes a desirable hedge plant, as well as a specimen evergreen.

T. baccata elegantissima. *Golden-leaved Yew.* A golden-leaved variety of preceding.

T. baccata repandens. Low grower, with long, wide-spreading branches and dull bluish green leaves.

T. cuspidata. *Japanese Yew.* Very hardy; good color.

T. cuspidata brevifolia. *Japanese Yew.* 8 to 10 ft. To the Japanese we are indebted for this splendid evergreen. The rich, dark green foliage is typical of this family. It really makes a bushy shrub. The hardest of all Yews. Rather rare.



Foundation planting of very dwarf evergreens. Home of Mr. E. A. Dow, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Thuya · Arborvitae

There is much to be said in praise of this fine group of evergreens. Of quick growth, they easily recover from transplanting. They seem to thrive in a variety of soils, some not of the best. Really indispensable in a representative evergreen group.

T. occidentalis. *American Arborvitae.* 18 to 20 ft. Its tall, columnar growth fits it nicely for hedging and screening, as well as for single-specimen purposes. Extremely hardy and thrives in poor soil as well as in good loam.

T. occidentalis aurea. *Peabody's Golden Arborvitae.* 15 to 20 ft. Good, bright yellow overlays the green foliage. Tall and columnar in growth.

T. occidentalis ericoides. *Heath-leaved Arborvitae.* 6 to 8 ft. The foliage is of heath-like appearance.

T. occidentalis filiformis. 8 to 10 ft. Foliage somewhat crested.

T. occidentalis globosa. *Globe Arborvitae.* 4 to 6 ft. Perfect little globe. Suited for bedding and formal use. Light green foliage.

T. occidentalis Hoveyi. *Hovey's Arborvitae.* 4 to 6 ft. Somewhat stronger in growth than the former, and a much darker green foliage.

Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis. *Pyramidal Arborvitae.* 18 to 20 ft. A close duplicate of the common American, differing but slightly in foliage and in character of growth.

T. sibirica. *Siberian Arborvitae.* 6 to 9 ft. A most satisfying evergreen as a dwarf specimen. Grows full and semi-pyramidal. The foliage remains a rich, dark green, summer and winter. Exceedingly hardy. One of the most useful.

T. occidentalis Rosenthali. 6 to 7 ft. Intermediate grower. Foliage bright, fresh green, the new growth terminating with a whitish ball.

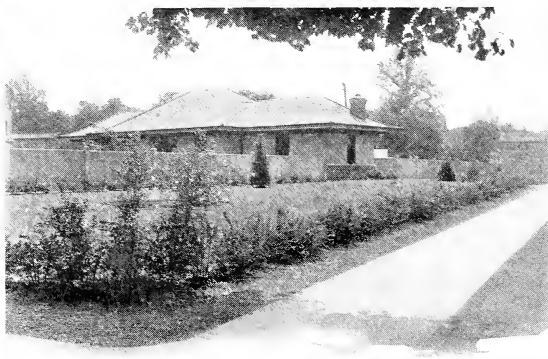
T. (Biota) orientalis. *Chinese Arborvitae.* 12 to 18 ft. Of upright growth, slender, and bright green foliage. Growth is flat, on twigs arranged mostly vertically.

T. orientalis nana aurea. 5 to 6 ft. Foliage of a bright golden color. Growth close and compact.

T. Standishii. Similar to *T. occidentalis*, but smaller.

Tsuga · Hemlock Spruce

Tsuga canadensis. 50 to 60 ft. One of the handsomest and most graceful evergreens. Excellent for specimen planting or use in evergreen groups, also for natural plantings, especially where shade is encountered, as it is one of the few evergreens which thrive in partial shade.



Murray Hill Station, Long Island Railroad, before planting and after planting



Garden and home of Mr. Henry L. Young, Plandome, N. Y.

Old-fashioned Hardy Perennials

We should like very much to advise you when you plan to employ perennials in any great quantity. While their forms of bloom are distinct, and offer many opportunities for pleasing combinations, they may produce quite unsatisfactory effects if they are arranged by someone insufficiently acquainted with their habits, colors, and types of growth.

Arrange the border or bed roughly according to the height of the plants. Most tall ones should be placed at the back of the border and those of medium growth toward the front. Along the edge dwarf varieties may be used. Yet this ruling, like all others, is imperfect. A bed arranged to gain perfect symmetry would be not at all pleasing to the eye. Better an interruption here and there than monotony; better far an interesting irregularity than an appearance of having been carved out of stone. Plan your perennial bed as if it were to be a perfect slope from back to front, and then when the plans are complete, erase certain other varieties which will contrast with the plants about them. Often plants which make an exceptionally tall growth are used as accents in the planting. Delphiniums and Hollyhocks may be planted in clumps at the rear of the border and appear at irregular intervals.

When planning the perennial border, allow for the growth of future years. Low plants should be set a foot apart; tall ones placed 2 to 3 feet apart. The dwarf plants naturally require less room. Although a bed of perennials planted in this way would seem rather spotty the first year, the vacant spaces may be filled with annuals. The second year's growth will generally bring the plants quite close enough together. After the ground is frozen in the fall, cover the bed with a layer of leaves or coarse manure and do not remove it until frost is gone in the spring. This litter can then be dug under or removed.

Let us have details and we shall be glad to plan perennial beds for you. Give us sizes of the beds and indicate your color preferences, and we will then be able to draw up a plan which will meet your ideas and at the same time conform to the best ideals in landscape gardening.

Anemone • Windflower

Flowers quite like a dainty, single rose. There are no flowers superior to the Anemones for cutting. The Japanese kinds are especially valuable for this purpose, as they bloom late in the fall, when flowers are getting scarce. Plant them in spring for the best results.

Anemone japonica alba. Beautiful; single; pure white.

A. japonica, Queen Charlotte. Semi-double; silvery-pink.

A. japonica rosea superba. Delicate silvery rose.

A. japonica, Whirlwind. 2 to 3 ft. Semi-double; white. All bloom from September to November.

Aquilegia • Columbine

Too well known to need much description. No hardy garden is complete without them.

Aquilegia chrysantha. *Golden Columbine.* 2½ to 3 ft. Very free, and a reliable sort with yellow flowers from May to July.

Asclepias • Butterfly Plant

Asclepias tuberosa. 1 to 1½ ft. Bright orange blossoms of unusual beauty and long-lasting quality in July and August. Spreading branches make it very effective.

Campanula • Bellflower

All the Bellflowers are good. A hardy garden is incomplete without a good showing of these charming perennials.

Campanula carpatica. *Harebell.* 6 in. Lovely blue flowers from July to September.

C. persicifolia. *Peach-leaved Bellflower.* 1 to 1½ ft. A lovely variety with blue blooms in June and July.

Centaurea • Perennial Cornflower

An indispensable group of excellent perennials. Well known to all flower-lovers. Good foliage; large flowers.

Centaurea montana. 1½ to 2 ft. The deep blue flowers are borne in profusion from June to September. The young leaves are silvery white.



Hardy Chrysanthemums

Chrysanthemum

Our entire collection of Chrysanthemums, consisting only of the hardy kinds, should not be confounded with the large-flowering varieties usually grown in the green-houses, as very few of these would stand the winter out-of-doors.

The hardy Chrysanthemums are equally good for pot culture and planting out in the garden. What they lack in size they certainly gain in quantity, for the blooms are so numerous as to completely cover the plant.

Our collection consists of many varieties, of every conceivable form and shade of color, and obtained at great expense from every possible source, so that we have every reason to believe that we have the finest collection in the country.

We cannot recommend them too highly, as they are indispensable where cut flowers are wanted in the late

fall. The early frosts do not injure them and it is not an uncommon sight to see them blooming when all other flowers are completely killed.

Baby. Golden yellow. Button type.

Brutus. Golden bronze.

Eva. Large; true anemone flower; rose-pink.

Fremy. Beautiful terra cotta; large full flower of great beauty.

Mrs. E. D. Godfrey. Light pink.

Gloriosa. Large, double, wine-colored flowers penciled white. Suggests a cactus dahlia.

Golden Climax. Golden yellow.

Golden Mlle. Martha. Small, double, clear orange-yellow blooms.

Golden Pheasant. Small, rich yellow flowers with reddish brown center.

Hybridum (Shasta Daisy). White with yellow center.

Klondike. Bright yellow.

Niza. Delicate pink.

Fred Peele. Light lilac.

Brown Betty. Brown.

Baby Margaret. Pure white.

Johnson's Favorite. Very large; rosy pink; double.

Julia Lagravere. Large; rich, velvety maroon.

Lady Naylor. Large; double; soft La France pink.

Lilia. Double; rich, velvety scarlet; tall.

Lilian Doty, Pink.

Lilian Doty, White.

Model. Small; round, pure white; early. Flowers in clusters.

Mrs. A. Thompson. Yellow.

Triomphe d'Or. Golden yellow.

Coreopsis

Always included in a collection of perennials. The yellow, cosmos-like blossoms come in profusion all summer.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. 1½ to 2 ft. Rich yellow blooms from June to September.

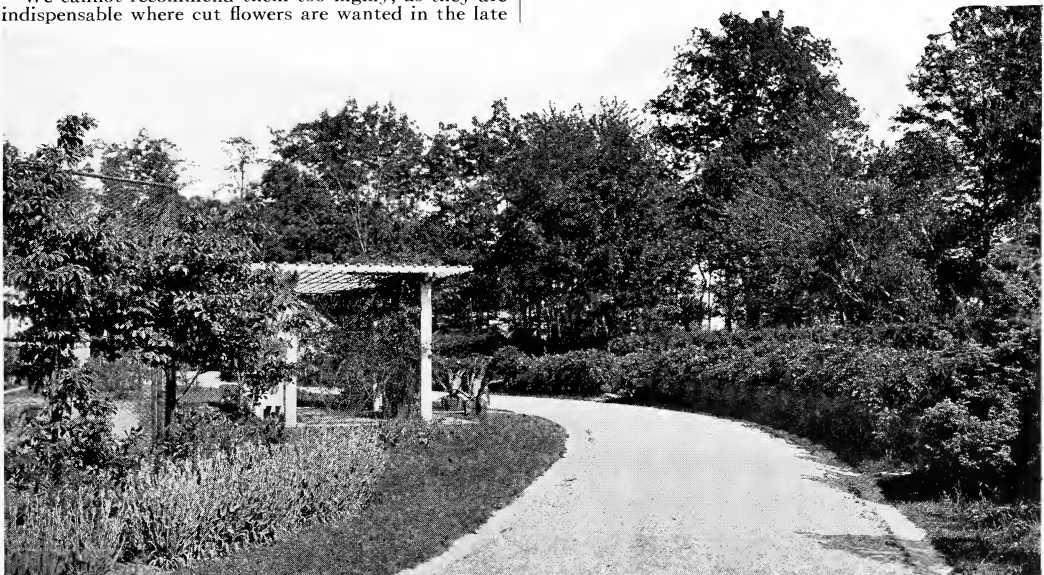
Delphinium · Larkspur

Rich, stately, showy flowers, associated with hardy gardens for years. Excellent for cutting.

Delphinium Belladonna. 2 ft. Turquoise-blue; June to September.

Dicentra · Bleeding Heart

Dicentra spectabilis. 1½ to 2 ft. A well-known, early spring flower; one of the most useful for cutting. Long racemes of pink flowers from April to June.



Drive and Garden, "Claralea," home of Mrs. Clara Lee March, Great Neck, N. Y.



Naturalistic foundation planting. Home of Mrs. K. Blanche Fox, Bayside, N. Y.

Dianthus

Scotch Pink and Sweet William

A description of these well-known and indispensable garden flowers is unnecessary.

Dianthus barbatus. *Sweet William.* 1 to 1½ ft. Various colors. May to July.

D. plumarius. *Scotch Pink,* in the following varieties:

Carman. Good, showy pink. Double.

Her Majesty. Pure white. Double.

Dictamnus

Gas Plant

Excellent foliage and splendid flowers, which are said to exhale an illuminating gas.

Dictamnus Fraxinella. 1 to 2 ft. Bright red flowers from May to July.

Digitalis

Foxglove

Partial to a cool, somewhat shaded, position. Old garden favorites that cannot be dispensed with in the perennial border. Flowers in showy spikes.

Digitalis purpurea. *Old-fashioned Foxglove.* 3 to 4 ft. Purple flowers with dark-spotted throats; June and July.



Digitalis (Foxglove)

Funkia • August or Plantain Lily

The Day Lilies are very attractive, both in flowers and foliage, and thrive well in damp and partially shaded places, although grown in almost any locality.

Funkia lancifolia. 1½ ft. Pale violet-purple blooms in July.

F. subcordata grandiflora. 1½ to 2 ft. Large leaves and very large white flowers in August and September. A famous dooryard plant.

F. undulata variegata. Excellent for edging. Brightly variegated narrow leaves; blue flowers.

Gaillardia • Blanket Flower

No plant in the hardy flower-garden gives more satisfaction than the Gaillardia. It flowers in great profusion nearly all summer long. Long, dry spells affect it very little, and, except in very wet places, it will grow anywhere.

Gaillardia grandiflora compacta. 1½ ft. Curiously striped crimson and yellow "daisies" from July to September.

Hemerocallis • Day Lily

The Hemerocallis, or bronze and yellow Day Lilies, are among the most popular of hardy plants, and if all the kinds are planted will give a succession of bloom all summer long. The long stems elevate the showy flowers well above the foliage. All are robust growers and satisfactory in every way. Do not confuse with Funkia.

Hemerocallis flava. *Lemon Day Lily.* 1½ to 2 ft. Lovely yellow flowers, nicely formed and fragrant, are borne in June.

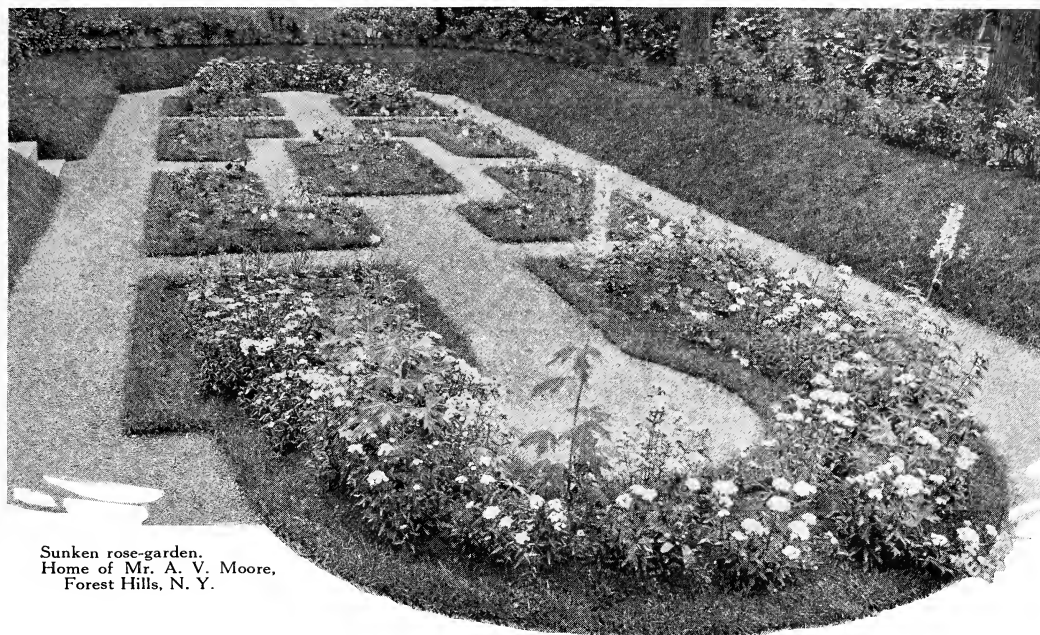
H. fulva. *Tawny Day Lily.* 3 to 4 ft. A sturdy kind with bronze flowers in July.

H. Thunbergii. 1½ to 2 ft. Narrow leaves. Yellow flowers in July. Latest to flower.

H. pallens. 3 ft. Light yellow, fragrant flowers in July.

MR. LAWLOR.

Dear Sir: I am enclosing a check for \$852.75 for the work and material supplied on my property at Douglaston. I want to assure you that it is a real pleasure to send you this check as I have never had anything done for me that was done so thoroughly and in such an efficient manner as the landscaping. I especially wish to recommend and commend the foreman who is on the job. He is an unusually good man. Yours sincerely, ERNEST C. HASTINGS.



Sunken rose-garden.
Home of Mr. A. V. Moore,
Forest Hills, N. Y.

Hollyhock

The stately Hollyhock is more popular than ever, although it is perhaps one of the oldest of garden plants. The supply of roots is always uncertain. Orders should be placed early. Leave selection of color to us, if possible. All flower from June to August and grow 6 to 8 feet.

Double. Rosette flowers in White, Pink, Red, Maroon, and Yellow.

Single. In all shades, mixed colors.

Iberis • Hardy Candytuft

Iberis sempervirens superba. 6 to 9 in. An imported form with white flowers in April and May. Excellent for bordering or rock-garden use. One of the hardiest and most largely planted of the perennial Candytufts.

Iris • Flag or Fleur-de-Lis

A good collection of Iris is a garden in itself. Truly they are of the most beautiful of flowers. It has justly been termed the "Poor Man's Orchid," on account of the ease with which it may be successfully grown. There are several main groups as well as additional species, each having distinctive merits, all combining to make a superb family of hardy plants unsurpassed by any other.

Iris germanica • German Iris

This versatile group of Iris cannot be too highly recommended. They are to be seen in May loaded down with their exquisite blooms, thriving in situations of all kinds. Never are they indifferent to good treatment, and the seeker after blossoms will be well repaid in using them.

We have a splendid collection of tested varieties ready to give prompt and pleasing results. Here are a few of the most pleasing.

Fairy Queen. Lavender.

Florentina Alba. Large, fragrant, white flowers.

Garrick. Light blue.

Honorabilis. Rich golden yellow.

Mme. De Baunne. Pure yellow.

Mrs. Horace Darwin. Spotted violet and gold.

Pallida Dalmatica. Lavender, tinged purple.

Silver Queen. Silvery white.

Iris laevigata (Kaempferi)

Japanese Iris

Flowers in July after the German Irises have long finished their bloom. Do well in moist situations, developing flowers of great size and wonderful colors.

Our stock of these superb, July-flowering Irises is the equal of any to be had anywhere. It is useless to list them by their original Japanese names, the very spelling of which is an ordeal. Let us know what special colors you desire, if you have a preference, or allow us to make you up a good group.

Lupinus • Lupine

The bright display possible with these grand plants accounts for their popularity.

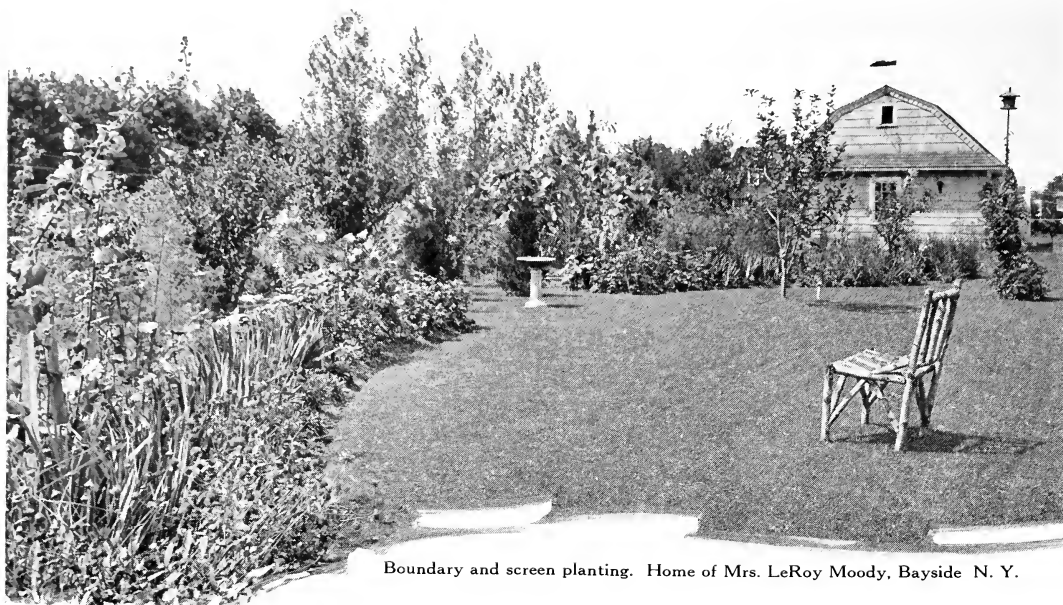
Lupinus polyphyllus. *Purple Lupine.* 2 to 3 ft. Very bold growth; purple flowers in May and June.

L. polyphyllus. *White Lupine.* 2 to 3 ft. White. May and June.

L. polyphyllus caeruleus. 2 to 3 ft. Blue. May and June.



Iris germanica



Boundary and screen planting. Home of Mrs. LeRoy Moody, Bayside N. Y.

Paeonia · Peony

Fall is undoubtedly the best time to plant Peonies as fall planting insures bloom for the following spring.

Spring planting must be done quite early to insure success.

Before planting, see that the soil is well manured and deeply dug—the Peony likes deeply dug and well-enriched soil. The crown of the plant should be placed about 2 or 3 inches below the soil and the soil firmed

about the roots. Before winter sets in, give them a good mulch of half-rotted stable manure.

Pæonia officinalis fl.-pl. 1½ to 2 ft. Old-fashioned variety with crimson blooms in May.

P. tenuifolia fl.-pl. *Fennel-leaved Peony*. 1 ft. Double, bright crimson flowers; fern-like foliage. Blooms in early May.

P. edulis superba. Rose-pink.

Chinese Peonies

Duchesse de Nemours. Sulphur-white, with greenish reflex petals.

Delachei. Deep crimson.

Festiva Maxima. White, occasionally flecked with crimson.

General Schofield. Rose tipped white; very full flower.

Leslie. A splendid deep rose Peony, brightened by being overlaid with salmon. Full double, high-crowned blooms.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark crimson, very rich and full.

Peonies, Large Clumps, Named Varieties.

Peonies, Mixed.

Papaver · Poppy

Reasonable, indeed, is the enthusiasm of the lover of Poppies—the rich Oriental kind, with their huge, gorgeous blooms. The Iceland Poppies deserve praise for their attractive flowers, which come in great profusion.

Platycodon · Japanese Bellflower

These are very handsome flowers, useful for cutting, and with a very prolonged flowering season, lasting from June to October. The prevailing color is blue.

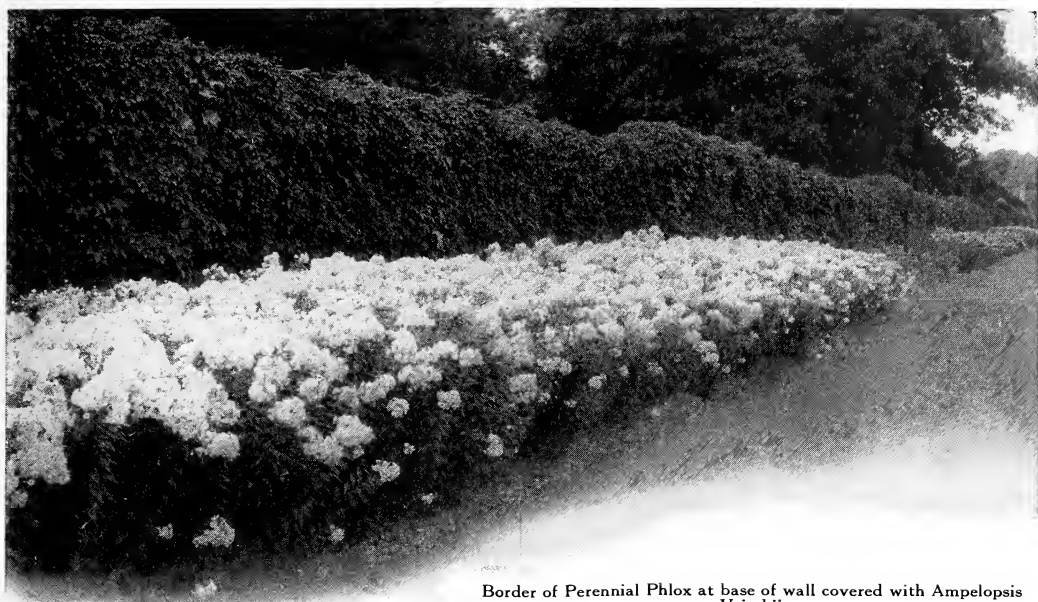
Platycodon Mariesii macrantha. 1½ ft. Dark blue blooms from June to October.

MR. LAWLOR.

Dear Sir: Mrs. Nelson has told me about your visit to our place at Douglas Manor, and I desire to express my appreciation of the friendly interest which you have shown about the condition of our shrubbery. She told me that you intend to replace the shrubs and roses which have died, and this would seem to be most fair. I really was discouraged about the appearance of the place last summer, but am now quite proud of the condition of the shrubbery.—JAMES R. NELSON, 35 Broad Street, New York.



Festiva Maxima Peony



Border of Perennial Phlox at base of wall covered with *Ampelopsis Veitchii*

Phlox

Phloxes are a flower-garden in themselves. There is nothing quite equal to them in all-round good qualities. Formerly they consisted of white and a few dull shades of pink and purple, but not so now. These are varieties of the most vivid crimson, the clearest and softest shades of pink, clear mauves and purples, and snowy white.

The colors are apt to deteriorate in old plants. The secret of success is to keep your plants young.

Under this general head come the Mountain Pinks of early spring.

Fernand Cortez. Coppery bronze.

Caran d'Ache. Rosy carmine, center violet tinged with rose.

Pink Beauty. Pink.

Miss Lingard. Pure white.

Annie Cook. Pink.

R. P. Struthers. Brilliant rosy red.

Nana Cærulea. Sky-blue.

Mrs. E. E. Jenkins. Pure white.

Coquette. A fine scarlet.

PHLOX SUBULATA (Mountain Pink)

A low creeping Phlox that forms a showy carpet of color in early spring.

Brittoni. Soft pink.

Rosea. Geranium-pink.

Sadie. Lavender.

Pyrethrum · Feverfew

One of the most useful of hardy plants for furnishing blossoms for bouquets. They thrive in almost any soil, and continue improving from year to year.

Pyrethrum roseum. 1 to 1½ ft. Various colors. June.

Rudbeckia

Very free-flowering. Showy blossoms, useful for cutting purposes.

Rudbeckia laciniata, "Golden Glow." 6 to 7 ft. The double yellow ball-shaped flowers make a gorgeous display in August and September.

Sedum

The Love Entangle is a fine ground-cover and the other a showy, flowering perennial.

Sedum acre. *Love Entangle.* A creeping variety with yellow flowers.

S. spectabilis. *Live-forever* or *Showy Sedum.* 1 ft. Broad, succulent, gray-green leaves, crowned with bright pink flowers, nicely blending in August and September. A plant that will thrive in poor soil where nothing else will.

Stokesia · Stokes' Aster

Stokesia cyanea. 1 to 1½ ft. One of the best hardy perennials. Pretty blue flowers from June to September.



Rudbeckia laciniata, Golden Glow



Rose-garden, "Claralea," home of Mrs. Clara Lee March, Great Neck, N. Y.

Roses

All our Roses are two or more years old, field grown; the very best stock it is possible to get to give quick and lasting results.

Bush Roses. Those of the Hybrid Perpetual class or June Roses are, as a rule, hardy without protection, but even with these it is better to secure the most sturdy kinds. Many of the Hybrid Tea Roses will survive our average winter unprotected, but it is always best with these, as well as with the Teas proper, to give them some protection. Straight rye straw placed around them, after the branches have been tied in, is a good method.

Hybrid Perpetual or June Roses. June's display of roses would be sadly marred by the absence of the large, handsome blooms of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Though only in flower a few weeks, the immense flowers, beautiful in form, and rich in color make them indispensable. The old Rose-gardens were renowned for their big General Jacqueminot Roses and other well-known kinds.

Hybrid Tea or Monthly Roses. The early June days greet the first flowers of the Hybrid Teas and other everblooming Roses, and they continue to shower their wealth of bloom until cruel Jack Frost cuts them down. How desolate the Rose-garden would appear in July and later if it were not for these grand Roses. If given good soil and a sunny position, they will reward you with a generous display of choice flowers. In the late fall, mulch the bed, as you would with all Roses, and cover the tops with straw, leaves or other protective material.

Climbing Roses

This is a superior collection of the hardier kinds.

Alberic Barbier. Beautiful double creamy white blooms; glossy foliage.

American Pillar. Very large single flowers of deep rosy carmine, white center. Foliage thick, leathery, and glossy.

Dr. Van Fleet. The best of the newer climbers. Lovely, rich, flesh-colored, pointed buds on long stems. A very vigorous grower. Crisp bright foliage that does not mildew.

Dorothy Perkins. Clear shell-pink. A popular double variety.

Excelsa. The red Dorothy Perkins.

Gardenia. Fine, double, buff-yellow flowers.

Lady Gay. Double, cherry-red changing to pink, resembling Dorothy Perkins.

Silver Moon. Large, single, white flowers; heavy foliage. A glorious new Rose.

Wichuraiana. Memorial Rose. White, fragrant flowers.

White Dorothy Perkins. A white form of this well-known variety.

Yellow Rambler. Large, double, pale yellow flowers; good foliage.



American Pillar Roses

Ornamental Hedges

Not so long ago people seemed to regard it as a divine law that privet, and only privet, should be used for hedging. While privet is still popular, many people now prefer flowering hedges, or those which remain evergreen. Plant one of the flowering varieties below in combination with Japanese barberry and you will have a hedge that is decidedly beautiful and at the same time impenetrable, if the barberry has been properly spaced.

Deciduous Hedges

With these plants there is an excellent opportunity to have an ornamental hedge that will be something more than a dividing-line. Properly pruned, they will produce a grand display of flowers.

Berberis Thunbergii. *Japanese Barberry.* 3 to 4 ft. Where a good dwarf, bushy hedge is desired, there is no shrub to compare with this. The attractive foliage takes on a bright red fall coloring, and during the winter the scarlet berries make it very ornamental.

Hibiscus (Althæa) syriacus. *Rose of Sharon.* 10 to 12 ft. This grand, fall-flowering shrub has long been used for hedging, and is well adapted for the purpose.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. *Hardy White Hydrangea.* 5 to 6 ft. A grand hedging plant, with vigorous growth and immense panicles of pure white flowers in early September, which give it a pendulous appearance.

Ligustrum Ibota. *Ibota Privet.* Highly valuable where a particularly hardy Privet hedge is wanted. Strong, upright-growing form.

Ligustrum ovalifolium. *California Privet.* The well-known hedge, giving satisfaction, except in extreme northern localities.

Rosa rugosa. *Japanese Rose.* The bright, heavy, glossy foliage of this Rose, combined with the glorious, large, single blooms of light red or white flowers, make it a most desirable hedge plant, not to mention its large scarlet fruit.

Spiræa Van Houttei. One of the very finest flowering hedge plants. The long pendulous branches, almost sweeping the ground, are in May completely covered with bloom. It also has attractive foliage.

SPECIAL.—In using deciduous plants, place them from 6 to 15 inches apart, depending on bushiness.

Evergreen Hedges

Buxus sempervirens. *Box Edging.* The real, old-fashioned edging for the formal garden.

Thuja occidentalis. *American Arborvitæ.* Makes a very desirable hedge. Compact and useful as a wind-



Barberry Hedge

Evergreen Hedges, continued

break. The large sizes are so heavy they should be set wider apart than usual, costing less per running foot.

SPECIAL.—In using evergreens for hedging, place them from 15 inches to 2 feet apart, depending on bushiness.

Screens

In addition to the evergreens under "Evergreen Hedges," which are suitable for screening, the need is frequently felt for an immediate effect in a tall, rapid-growing tree. In such instances the following trees are well suited:

Populus alba Bolleana. *Bolle's Poplar.* Leaves glossy green on surface, white and woolly beneath. Decidedly columnar, and develops into a close, compact tree.

P. fastigiata. *Lombardy Poplar.* Well-known for its tall, columnar style and great rapidity of growth. Light green, ornamental foliage.



Naturalistic setting for bungalow home of Mr. Ernest C. Hastings, Douglas Manor, N. Y.



Vines soften and take away the glaring newness of the home. This house is but five years old

Vines

Use vines to beautify old trees and stumps, to scramble over rocks, and to cover bare hillsides. On the small lot they can be used about the porch and to conceal the harsh lines of fences and the crude angles of house outlines. Each one of the vines below has its special merit. Note the type of growth and the flowers, and remember that most of them make an attractive ground-cover. You can use them among the shrubbery and in any location where grass does not thrive.

Actinidia

Actinidia arguta. Highly attractive foliage, being dark green and lustrous. In addition, there are white flowers with purple anthers, produced in small clusters.

Akebia

Akebia quinata. A Japanese vine of great merit. The dainty five-fingered foliage is very pleasing. Its rapid growth makes it highly suitable for porches, trellises, or running over banks. The fragrant, cinnamon-colored flowers are very pleasing in early spring.

Ampelopsis • Ivy Creeper

Ampelopsis Veitchii. *Japanese Ivy.* (Self-climber.) Now well known as the best of all vines for clinging to walls of buildings, etc. Its rich crimson foliage in the fall is greatly admired.

A. virginica (quinquefolia). *Virginia Creeper.* "Five-fingered" leaves. Clings to trees, walls and sandy banks. Graceful and most adaptable for natural effects. Very hardy and of rapid growth.

Bignonia • Trumpet Vine

The summer finds these grand vines in flower, making a glorious display with their red and orange trumpet-shaped flowers. Extremely valuable for covering old stumps or walls.

Bignonia grandiflora. *Chinese Trumpet Vine.* The flowers of this vine are orange in color and quite large, sometimes 4 inches in diameter. Self-climber, and not so rampant of growth as the other.

B. radicans. *Common Trumpet Vine.* Well-known, invaluable Scarlet Trumpet Vine. The flower is a favorite of humming birds.

B. radicans aurea. A beautiful orange-yellow variety of the foregoing.

Celastrus • Bittersweet

Celastrus scandens. *American Bittersweet.* The scarlet fruit-pods are wonderfully handsome. Good for banks and slopes, to create natural effects.

Clematis

What a charming range of color and size there is in the flowers of this popular vine—the Clematis! All are well suited for porches, trellises and other situations where flowering vines are wanted. In planting, pack the soil closely around and among the roots, but do not bury the crown. The tops are more or less inclined to die off in the winter, and if cut away, the new growth the following year is fresh and strong.

Clematis paniculata. *White, Sweet-scented Clematis.* Too well known to need much description. The small, white starry blossoms come in profusion in July and August, followed by feathery seeds.

C. virginiana. *Wild Clematis.* A strong, vigorous grower. Clusters of white flowers followed by very ornamental feathery white seeds.

LARGE-FLOWERING CLEMATIS

Admired by all flower-lovers. The large-flowered Clematis is becoming very popular. We have gone a step farther than any other nurseryman, and are selling only potted plants, eliminating, to a great degree, danger of failure, which has in the past been a great drawback to successfully growing the field-grown plants.

Jackmanni. Well-known single purple.

Ramona. Single; light blue.

Euonymus

These are such dainty, attractive evergreen vines, the foliage being small and neat, and the plant clings tightly to rough surfaces. If pruned a little, these vines develop into bush form, and are highly valuable for edging evergreen beds for foliage contrasts.

Euonymus radicans. The small, attractive foliage of this form is well adapted for growing on low walls.

Hedera · English Ivy

Hedera helix. *English Ivy.* What handsome effects are possible with this glossy, green-leaved vine, with its foliage remaining summer and winter! Highly suitable for a north wall or where it does not get the continual rays of the sun, or under trees where it is hard to grow grass.

Lonicera · Honeysuckle Vine

The delicious fragrance of the Honeysuckle flowers and the pleasing form of foliage make them general favorites, even though they are so familiar. Their adaptability for so many purposes and positions accounts largely for their popularity. The trellis, porch, fence, pergola, bank, and many other places can be made attractive with them. Excellent results are obtained by planting the green and yellow forms together, especially when used on a fence in hedge form. Our potted plants quickly produce results.

Lonicera brachypoda. *Japanese Evergreen Honeysuckle.* Almost all winter the leaves remain green and glossy. Flowers creamy white and very attractive. One of the best of its class.

L. brachypoda aurea reticulata. *Golden Variegated Honeysuckle.* A variety of the preceding with golden variegated leaves. Forms a lovely contrast with this green variety.

L. Halleana. The well-known, rapid-growing *Japanese Honeysuckle.* Handsome light green foliage, and quantities of creamy white, fragrant blossoms. A good vine for any location.

L. sempervirens. *Red Coral Honeysuckle.* Large, fleshy leaves, and beautiful blossoms about 2 inches long. Profuse in flower and showy.

L. sinensis. *Chinese Honeysuckle.* Foliage of a reddish green color. Flower-buds red, white on the inside. An excellent variety. One of the most showy of the Honeysuckles.

Lycium · Matrimony Vine

Lycium chinense. Long, slender, vine-like stems and light pink flowers from June to September, followed by scarlet berries in profusion. For trellis or banks.



Wisteria sinensis

Wisteria

The favorite vine of many. Admired for the beautiful pendulous racemes of flowers, usually very fragrant. Valuable for trellis, pergolas, and covering old tree trunks.

Wisteria multijuga. *Japanese Wisteria.* This bears racemes of flowers 2 to 3 feet in length and of light purple color. Flowers at the close of May.

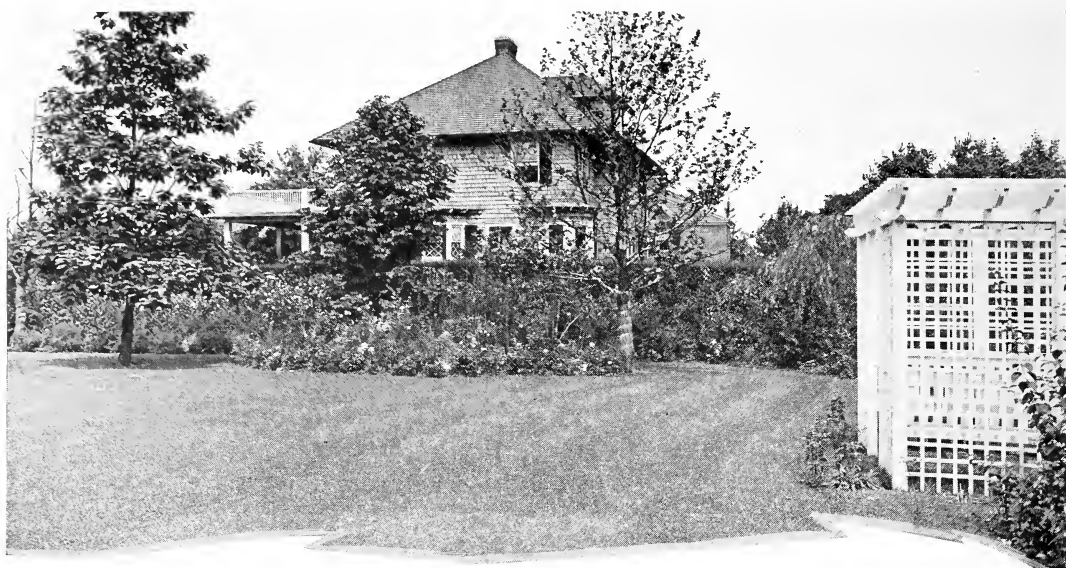
W. multijuga alba. A pure white-flowered sort.

W. sinensis. *Common Purple Wisteria.* Drooping racemes of fragrant, rich blue flowers.

W. sinensis alba. *White Wisteria.* A decidedly beautiful, white-flowering variety of the preceding.



A joint old-fashioned flower-garden on grounds of Messrs. E. J. McCormack and J. M. Creighton, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Boundary planting. (Note wrapping on large tree just transplanted to conserve moisture.) Home of Mr. Henry L. Young, Plandome, N. Y.

Lawn Grass Seed

It is most desirable to get varieties that are dwarf and do not grow in tussocks. Planting a single variety of grass seed seldom, if ever, makes a good lawn. There should be a mixture of grasses to make a heavy turf. In a mixed turf the different kinds help one another against the heat of summer and the cold of winter. This is particularly true of a climate like Long Island's where exhausting droughts are followed by prolonged periods of wet weather in summer and alternate freezings and thaws in winter, that even the expert has to use the utmost care in the selection of the seed to be used to produce the best results. The soil must also be taken into consideration and proper fertilizer used. It is impossible to get ground too rich to make a good lawn.

For the usual conditions we find on Long Island we have, after years of experimenting and study, made a mixture that will stand the droughts of summer and the freezings of winter—a mixture that is composed of hardy, low-growing grasses, and having nothing but hardy grasses for a base will produce a more luxuriant lawn each succeeding year. It is an ideal mixture in all cases, except where a special mixture is required.

The Long Island Brand Lawn Seed, sold exclusively by us has filled and will continue to fill every requirement for a permanent lawn on the small place where soil conditions are fairly fertile.

We also make special mixtures suited to any and all conditions of climate and soil—for Terraces, Embankments, Putting-Greens, Tennis-Courts, Croquet-Greens, Sandy Soils, Clay Soils, Wet Lands, Hill-Tops, Shaded Places, and Seaside Lawns; also Pasture Mixtures and for Temporary Lawns for quick development.

Flushing Nurseries' Peerless Mixture for the Lawn

No one variety of grass makes a perfect turf. Consequently, all good grass seeds for lawns are combinations of different varieties. Some of these send down long, strong roots, and keep the soil in place; others, by their fresh green color and delicacy of form, furnish a beauty which the more vigorous varieties do not possess. Good lawn seed must be fresh, full of vitality, and properly mixed. We have supplied hundreds of bushels of Peerless mixture, and we have yet to hear of a planting that was unsatisfactory, if our directions were followed.

Plow and thoroughly cultivate the soil, and see that it is rich enough to nourish the grass seeds when they sprout. All lumps in the ground must be crushed fine, and the soil should be a trifle moist. Sow four bushels to the acre; upon small plots use a quart for each 300 square feet. To renovate old lawns scratch up the dead spots with a sharp rake and scatter plenty of seed, then roll these places or tamp them with the back of a spade.

Flushing Nurseries' Shady Lawn Grass Seed

Shady situations require a different combination of grasses, since some which flourish in sunlight perish when they are placed in the shade. This Shady Lawn Mixture has been especially prepared for such places; use it on the north side of the house and under trees; in places where ordinary grass seed is not successful.



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